FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE

Daily Report

Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-203
Thursday
20 October 1988

Daily Report
Latin America

FBIS-LAT-88-203 20 October 1988

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: For three months beginning in November, material formerly appearing in the JPRS LATIN AMERICA REPORT will be published on a trial basis in the FBIS LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT.

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Castro Inaugurates Havana City Province School 1
Sarney USSR Visit, Soviet Policy Viewed 8
FRG Economic Delegate Arrives; To Discuss Ties 8
Meets With Castro 9
Meets Bank Officials 9
Holds Talks With Rodriguez 9
Rodriguez Meets Visiting CEMA Representatives 9
Risquet Meets U.S. Minority Journalists Group 9
Angolan Pioneer President Visits Holguin 9

Haiti

Croix des Bouquets Soldiers Mutiny for Pay Hike 10
Leopard Corps Soldiers Arrest Newspaper Director 10
Banditry in Port-au-Prince; Police Criticized 10

Trinidad and Tobago

Robinson on Economy, Debt Refinancing Efforts 11

CENTRAL AMERICA

El Salvador

New Group Claims Credit for Car Bombs *[ACAN]* 12
Venceremos on 'Sabotage,' 'Execution' of Officer 12
FMLN Attacks Santiago de Maria Army Posts 12
Venceremos on Attacks 13
Venceremos Reports 17-18 Oct FMLN Attacks 13

Guatemala

Spokesman on Reported Summit Postponement 13

Honduras

Azcona on Contra Refugees, Border Proposal 14
Lopez Contreras Cited on Negotiations With U.S. 14
Parties on Peace Force Plan, Talks With U.S. 15

Nicaragua

Talavera 'Concerned' About Summit Postponement 16
Social Christians Repudiate Attacks on Cardinal 17
Carrion on Industrial Development, Seminar *[BARRICADA 19 Oct]* 17

Panama

Ritter Discusses Group of Eight, Border Incident 18
Ritter on L.A. Solidarity, Respect for Law 18
Official Says CIA Obstructing Agricultural Aid 19
PDC Leaders Tour Europe, Report 'Repression' *[EFE]* 19

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Foreign Ministry Denies Falklands Talks 20
Central Bank Head Goes to U.S. for Debt Talks 20
Central Bank Made Responsible To Manage Debt 20
Nuclear Plants Cease Operations for Lack of Funds *[CLARIN 17 Oct]* 20
CNEA Chairman Comments on Chubut Nuclear Dump 21
Visiting PRC General Meets Defense Officials 21
Jaunarena Signs Agreement With Italy's Zanone 22
Air Force To Produce Remote-Controlled Drones 22

Brazil

President Sarney Pays Official Visit to USSR *[cross-reference]* 22
Comments on Relations 23

Chile

Matthei Denies Arms Black Market Involvement 23
Poblete on FPMR Truce End, Press Regulations 24
Navy Commander Scores Opposition Demands 25
Almeyda on 'Joy and Hope' in Country, Future *[EFE]* 25
Yes-Vote Supporters Propose Creating Alliance 26

Peru

Garcia Comments on Relations With IMF 26
Defense Minister Denies Rumors of Coup 27
Army Commander: Alleged Coup Try 'Closed Case' 28
Navy Commander Supports Constitutional Order *[LA REPUBLICA 9 Oct]* 28
Shining Path's Morote Sentenced to 15 Years 28
Miners, Metalworkers Begin General Strike *[EFE]* 29

Uruguay

Visit of Mexican President Previewed *[EFE]* 29

French Guiana

Protest Against Presence of Surinamese Refugees 30

Suriname

Bouterse Arrested, Released in Brazil 30
Bauxite Union To Hold Talks With Government 30

Cuba

Castro Inaugurates Havana City Province School

FL1710131488 Havana Television Cubana Network 0112 GMT 8 Oct 88

[Speech by President Fidel Castro inaugurating the Victoria de Cuito Cuanavale school in Boyeros municipality, Havana City Province, on 6 October—recorded]

[Text] Comrades of Boyeros municipality, guests of Havana Province: I can see that nothing [words indistinct] ask you to forgive us for being late. We visited three projects. We thought that ½ hour at each one would be enough. We thought we would arrive here around [turns to Jorge Lezcano, first secretary of Havana City Province] At what time were we going to arrive, Lezcano? [Lezcano's response indistinct] At around 6:15 or 6:30 [a.m. or p.m. not specified]. Well, that's not so. We did arrive earlier at the school. However, we arrived late for the ceremony. Maybe you have been waiting a long time. This will serve as a lesson. It is necessary that we stop at each one of these projects, look at the details, talk with the workers and construction workers, and ask many questions. So, ½ hour is not enough. There are also journalists, and we must talk with them for a few minutes. They are anxious to get reactions and reports on what is being done. That is what they relay to the rest of the population; they relay what is being done. Therefore, the time is not sufficient. So, next time we inaugurate projects we will allocate greater time for it—maybe 45 minutes. Inaugurating child care centers, which are more or less the same and small, is not the same as inaugurating three totally different projects such as these.

They were three truly symbolic projects of great value and importance. The comrade president of the people's government [Israel Tomas Sequera, president of the people's government in Boyeros municipality] spoke about some of the things that made them important. I could add that (?in) evaluating these projects, the rehabilitation center or the rehabilitation building—I don't know which it was being called [unidentified speaker says: rehabilitation center]—the rehabilitation center, the children's cardiovascular surgery center, is very important.

Just 2 years ago, we inaugurated the children's cardiovascular surgery center next to the William Soler children's hospital, located in this municipality. The creation of that institution is of great importance. The workers spent years building it. The building cost several million [currency not specified], and the equipment cost several million more in convertible currency.

Building the hospital satisfied a great need. Who knows how many children died in these 30 years because a congenital malformation was not diagnosed in time, or because we didn't even have the knowledge to determine what caused a particular illness. However, even when we had a diagnosis, the situation was very difficult. We did not have an institution in which to perform surgeries as complex as those. It's true that the Cardiovascular Surgery Institute had made some progress; they had been able to [word indistinct] some surgeries. We had also been able to send children abroad for surgery when they were diagnosed early enough. The socialist state never skimped on the necessary efforts to save a life, regardless how distant the country the patient needed to be sent to, or how expensive the operation.

We didn't have anyone to diagnose the cases (?we) discovered. We are not talking about an institution for surgery but about the creation of a group of institutions. Two other centers were also created in the country. Of course, the other two centers, located in Villa Clara and Santiago de Cuba, do not perform surgeries on children under 5 years of age. This is the only one in the country that will perform surgeries on children under 5, even on newborns. This is the only one in the country.

As I was saying, we are not only talking about performing surgeries but about establishing a system throughout the country where we have the conditions and the appropriate personnel to diagnose illnesses early on. The diagnostic system established for the whole country is as important as the center itself, so that anywhere in Cuba—in Pinar del Rio, Guantanamo, Las Tunas, Granma, the mountains—any child with certain symptoms [passage indistinct] national. The doctors would know where that child with the symptoms must be taken to obtain a good diagnosis. They would know to what center they need to be referred, and in certain cases, even to the capital to solve the problem. Without that diagnostic service throughout the country, the center would be useless. The center would have very little activity if they were to diagnose by chance. There are certain statistics on congenital defects which show that out of every 1,000 newborns, between 8 and 9 can be born with those defects, which can vary in seriousness. Some are so serious that they become life threatening. Nothing can be done in those cases. However, it can be prevented because this same system includes a method of early diagnosis. It would enable us to discover, during the first few months of gestation, any life-threatening congenital illness. When such illnesses are detected, the correct thing to do would be to interrupt the pregnancy if the mother desires it. In this matter, of course, the family has the last word, especially the mother. However, we are able now to diagnose it in early stages of gestation to prevent labor which later ends with the death of the child.

However, a large percentage born with life-threatening congenital defects can be saved if they are diagnosed and treated quickly. Approximately half of those who are born with potentially fatal defects would be saved or would die within the first year of life, all depending on whether or not they are treated. Others can result in death after the first year of life. They have more time, depending on whether or not they are treated. Now, calculate: Where there are about 100,000 births, there can be approximately 700 or 800 cases. Where there are 180,000 births there can be more than 1,000 cases! If we

can stop pregnancy in the cases that are life threatening, the number can be reduced. I'm talking about international statistics; we still don't have [words indistinct] how many there are.

What's the percentage of births in our country involving a congenital cardiac illness? We will know. With this service we will come to know, in a short time, what the actual percentage is—if it's seven or eight percent. Anyway, there's an estimate that 1,000 operations per year are needed—1,000, perhaps more. Not all are of the same complexity. Some operations involve open-heart surgery. That is to say, the actual function of the heart is interrupted during the operation, and the person or child is kept alive artificially by a process that I think is called extracorporal—extracorporal circulation, it's called—while the operation is being done. Later, the heart just starts working again. These operations are more complex. Others are not so complex; they are simpler. So then, a great many lives can be saved with that type of attention. A considerable amount of suffering can be avoided with this institute, because the children that have these illnesses suffer. Sometimes they suffer for many years. Not all of them need operations.

Not all of them are diagnosed from the beginning. That's why they are treating children of all ages there. That institute is good [words indistinct]. It needs to be said that not only [words indistinct] the country's stable economic and social development, as well as the improvement of medical systems. Sometimes, diseases called common—associated with certain germs in the throat, for example—require adequate treatment so that they do not lead to a heart problem that would later require a valve to be replaced or several complex operations. That is, this center not only treats hereditary problems but those acquired as well. As for those that are hereditary, we hope that the ones that are life threatening—the ones that have no solution—can be avoided before having to interrupt the pregnancy. About the acquired ones, the percentage of those who acquire the diseases can be reduced as medical services and living conditions are improved—the population's social and material conditions, their standard of living.

We should say that this center has had an extraordinary success. The way that center's collective—doctors and workers, doctors, technicians, and workers—has handled itself has been excellent. They have achieved a very high survival rate in operations. It's possible that no other service anywhere—any service of this type—started with such a high survival rate. In 2 years, or just a little under 2 years, they have performed, if I recall properly, about 800 operations. The work of that center is advancing in an excellent manner—I know because I've visited it many times! Sometimes I have visited it on my own, and other times I've taken some foreign visitor. The comrades there are keeping count of how many times I've been there for one reason or another. I think that with today's visit I've been there 33 times. I wish all visits were like today's, to inaugurate a new project in that center. Many eminent doctors have been trained in that specialty, and young surgeons are being trained in it .

So then, that institute has been very successful. Now, how many beds did it have? It had 52 beds. Fifty-two beds were hardly enough for 1,000 operations. It was a complicated situation. Besides, it was no longer a matter of satisfying our own needs. Requests for medical services from abroad arose: for children from Nicaragua, El Salvador, the Dominican Republic—all from foreign countries. Some cases were dramatic and sought our country's cooperation. So then, the need for beds was greater. It was then that a very economical solution was decided on. Two decisions were made. First, it was decided to build a motel-hospital—it's that rehabilitation center—for children who have to stay there more than 5 or 6 days. If they're from Baracoa, Guantanamo, from the interior part of the country—they're not from the city and can't go home—then, they have to be there. It's not beneficial for the child's own health to stay in the hospital. The mothers stay with them; sleeping in a chair because a bed can't be put there in the room for the accompanying mother. They have to sleep there in a chair—if for 10 days then for 10 days, if for 15 then for 15.

It was decided to build a little motel to send the children after surgery—after 5 or 6 days. A little motel next to the hospital, staffed by the hospital, supplied by the hospital, a few short meters from there. That is the rehabilitation center for the post-operative period. Doctors see them there every day. What does all of this mean?

It means that with a relatively small investment, a 3-story building with 30 rooms, built economically, increases the number of beds in the center by 30. Therefore, the center can handle more than 150 percent its original capacity. That was the first measure, or the first decision.

The second decision was to build the William Soler Hospital's intensive therapy ward in another area. When the cardiocenter was built, the people at the hospital took advantage of the occasion, proposing and defending the move to put the intensive therapy ward there. It has about 20 beds. So, it was simple to build in another area. The same brigade that built this center, this motel, is going to build the intensive therapy ward in another area. Twenty additional beds will be gained with that. With a certain internal reorganization in the center, our institution will have 112 beds. Today it has 92 beds.

This was done in a truly economical manner. The original number of beds will more than double. When it was inaugurated almost 2 years ago, it was then the biggest heart surgery center in the world. Why? Because in other countries, rather than a center specialized in heart surgery, they set up services in certain hospitals. They create a 6-bed, 8-bed, 10-bed service in clinical-surgical hospitals for pediatric heart surgery. However,

this idea was new: Instead of setting up a service at the Calixto Garcia Hospital and another at the Salvador Allende or other hospital, or at a children's hospital like the William Soler or others, the idea was to create an institution solely for this purpose.

That is why our institution, with 52 beds, was already the largest center in the world when it was inaugurated. I remember I remarked that we should strive to make our center not only the biggest in the world but also the best in the world. That phrase was used there as a slogan; it was put up at the hospital. The truth is that they have worked so well I am beginning to think this slogan will become a reality and our center will become not only the biggest in the world but the best in the world. There are certain circumstances that favor this situation. It's not a matter of our being more intelligent than anyone else. It's not that we are Olympic champions in the field of children's heart surgery. No, no, it's not that. It's logic. The experience gained in a hospital that performs 50 operations a year, or 100 at the most, is not the same as that gained in a hospital that performs 500 or 1,000 or 1,200 a year.

In my conversations with doctors in the center I have realized what experience is worth. Sometimes they encounter new, unexpected cases, and they discover the way to handle these cases. They find the right medication for the post-operative period. You can see the value of the experience gained, because as soon as a similar case arises, it is no longer new. Those diseases can be very complex and sometimes very complicated. The second case is no longer new. Before they know it, they have 50 cases just like it and they can handle them. They gain experience—the experience gained in 1,000 operations a year. Anyone can understand that this experience is very superior to the experience gained in 50 or 100 operations a year.

[Words indistinct] cases a year. That is why I am confident that our specialized personnel and workers at the center will gain unique experience in this area. It is only logical.

Now, I also believe that a great deal is going to depend not only on quantities, the number of cases, but also on the spirit of the people at the center. That is a key consideration. The two things come together here: the spirit of the workers at the center and the extent or quantity of the experience they are acquiring. They are learning new techniques, including some that make operations unnecessary. There were times when you had to operate to widen an artery. They are now learning the technique of introducing a catheter and widening the artery. Of course, it's performed on the operating table, they are techniques that can make operations unnecessary, but if there is an accident, the surgeon and everything else has to be there ready to step in. Nevertheless, the number of operations can be reduced by applying new techniques to solve big problems.

Sometimes the catheter goes into an artery in the lung through very sophisticated techniques and widens the artery without the need to cut into the patient. In this aspect, our center is in contact with [words indistinct] in the world, in contact with the most developed techniques. Numerous new personnel [words indistinct] training. This is the basis for our opinion that the cardiocenter, located precisely here in this municipality, is going to be not only the biggest but the best institution of its kind in the world.

We have inaugurated this 30-bed building today—this rehabilitation center built with great quality and beauty as well. We can say that one of the prominent features of this building is its quality. There were 11 children there already today. These are not inaugurations of projects that might take 7 months or a year to start operating. In general, the projects that we are inaugurating in this development program for our capital are projects in operation.

From there, we moved on to another project that is a complete symbol. It is a symbol of the capital's medical services. It is the polyclinic [policlinico].... [changes though] The experts say it should be called a "policlinica." However, we are used to calling them "policlinico," and we shall continue to do so. We are going to take this grammatical or literary license, whatever it's called. It is the Calabazar polyclinic. It was really satisfying to inaugurate this institution, because it is another pillar on which our public health is founded. The polyclinics—the 70-odd polyclinics in our capital. However, there were 20 that did not possess the right conditions. When we began this plan, not very long ago—less than 2 years ago—we included a program to build 20 polyclinics. Three have been inaugurated. Several more will be inaugurated in the next few months. All 20 will be finished in relatively short time. This will basically depend on the availability of the materials. We are not going to sacrifice quality for speed. However, we propose to inaugurate five to seven new polyclinics by the end of the year. We will have to come up with an exact date next year for the rest, but it won't take long before they are inaugurated—the 20 polyclinics.

This one took 14 months. I prefer that it take 14 months and that it be built with the quality it was built with. It's worth it to delay a project 2 months or 3 months and to build it with quality. The construction of this polyclinic we inaugurated in Calabazar is of extraordinary quality. We should say, first of all, that the credit for this construction belongs of course to the workers who took part in it—workers from the psychiatric hospital and patients from the psychiatric hospital who worked on the project as part of their treatment and rehabilitation. They were a basic factor.

Nevertheless, a very important factor was the traditional devotion of Comrade Ordaz [Eduardo Bernabe Ordaz, director of the National Psychiatric Hospital] to any task [interrupted by applause] to any task he is assigned. They

had built a child care center last year. In the polyclinic itself hangs a painting showing a polyclinic.... [corrects himself] not a polyclinic but a hospital built more than 30 years ago at the La Plata camp. It was built of wood and palm fronds. Complex operations were performed there that saved lives. I recall that it was Ordaz who built that field hospital. [applause] I can still see it. It was summer of 1958. He worked like a slave, because he not only planned the hospital but also worked as a laborer, for hours on end, to build the hospital. He has rebuilt it two more times, because time passed and the forest, humidity.... [changes thought] I asked him how many times he has rebuilt it. I believe he has done it twice. A painting of this field hospital hangs in the polyclinic.

It was interesting, and in a certain way exciting, to see the painting because it reminded us of those days when we had to build a hospital out of palm fronds and wood and perform operations there. We had to open chests when there were serious wounds. Sometimes we did not even have electricity. We had to operate by the light of a candle or an oil lamp. I realized how much progress we had made when we inaugurated projects such as the cardiocenter or that modern, elegant, beautiful, lasting polyclinic. We will have to ensure the upkeep. I feel that it can last 50 years or who knows how many.

It's a good building, not only in construction but also in conception. All these 20 new polyclinics have been planned much better. As the comrade president of the people's government explained to me just a while ago, these new polyclinics have a dentistry section with 10 chairs. Of these 10, 3 are for children. The prosthesis workshop is right there, next to the chairs, so problems can be solved immediately, so that the dentist's needs may be resolved. It's very good, excellent dentistry service.

However, it not only has dentistry services, but also a service that is going to operate under different concepts. This we learned when we inaugurated the first one. That is why it's good to ask questions; to ask and ask again, even if you are late for the ceremony.

I already explained how we could reconcile these two things. I asked: What time do you provide or offer the services? Well, the services are open in the morning and in the afternoon. I said: We dream up things that lead to absenteeism in the factories, the schools, because those services are available only in the morning and in the afternoon during class and working hours. Why aren't service hours extended? That's where the idea came from—a very useful idea, in my view. We saw its application. We have services in the morning, in the afternoon, and at night until 2300, by means of some reshuffling of the personnel there. That way, children can go there after school and the workers can go there after work. Retired people can go during the daytime or in the afternoon. Housewives can go during the daytime. In other words, it is a more rational use of the services.

Moreover, these centers not only have an excellent dentistry service, but also an excellent schedule. See how many things can be done to make what we have better.

This center also has an excellent physiotherapy service and an important one at that. You can't imagine how important. Where were the physiotherapy services before? They were in the Julio Diaz Hospital in this very municipality. [Castro chuckles] This municipality has ended up with some tremendous, excellent institutions!

However, the Julio Diaz Hospital for many years had just over 100 beds; the number did not reach even 200. A quasi-national physiotherapy service. We have learned a great deal from the work we started to do at the Julio Diaz. One day after a meeting we had with all the hospital directors in the capital, I was asked to visit the hospital. To me it was a revelation to see what caring service the hospital provided. One of the most humane, because it tries to solve very serious, very dramatic, very traumatic problems: crippling diseases, loss of mobility through accidents or disease, loss of organs; some of them congenital. We have both acquired and congenital. I told myself: What caring service. Is this the only service we have in the capital? Yes, it was practically the only one. And anyone can have a problem with his wrist, arm, muscle, bone—anyone. Of course, there is the Frank Pais Hospital, another great institution which will soon be completely inaugurated, completely and fully operating. It will be completed shortly, in a few days. Another great institution that handles hundreds of broken bones.

So, what does a resident of Guanabacoa do? Well, you had to bring him in an ambulance, in a car, or if the thing was not too serious, in a bus. Imagine: from Guanabacoa to the Julio Diaz here on Rancho Boyeros Avenue. I said: We have to see how we can make these services more accessible to the population. That is how the idea came up and was developed. That is how the idea of rendering physiotherapeutic services in all the Havana polyclinics came about. That way no one in Guanabacoa had to travel a long way to benefit from these services. We began the experiment in (Lauto). What we discovered in (Lauto) was tremendous. We found how high a percentage of people required those services. In a few months, they had treated thousands of people. The cases were different, of course. They ranged from those where a diagnosis had to be made, where the patients had to be taught certain exercises to do at home, to those cases in which the patient had to go to the hospital every day or several times a week for rehabilitation exercises with the aid of medical specialists and trained personnel, since it's a combination of specialized doctors and personnel graduated from the Higher Institute of Physical Education and Sports. The personnel are very qualified.

The personnel is very high. [corrects himself] The percentage is very high. It could be that in Calabazar alone, where this center was inaugurated, a third of the 22,000

residents might at one time or another require physiotherapeutic services. You can see what a big gap there was when only the Julio Diaz handled these cases.

But that is not the only thing. We came up with another idea. There should be rehabilitation centers in all the clinical-surgical hospitals. There should be rehabilitation services in all of them. The equipment is being acquired so that all the clinical-surgical centers in Havana and later all over the country—many have these services in other parts of the country already—may have physiotherapeutic services. Each one will handle a category. However, they might have traffic accident victims coming to any of these hospitals. For instance, the Hermanos Ameijeiras already has them. That way, the patient won't have to be transferred to the Julio Diaz. The doctors who first saw him can continue treatment during the physiotherapy services—the rehabilitation services in the same hospital.

We have proposed that all these hospitals have rehabilitation services. We are going from a situation in which only one specialized hospital had these services in our capital to a situation in which the services will be available in all the clinical-surgical hospitals and also in all the polyclinics of the capital. This is considerable progress in a relatively short time. Personnel has to be trained. Preliminary work needs to be done to be able to extend these services.

Who will then go to the Julio Diaz? Those cases in the capital or nearby provinces that require very complex treatment; the most complex and those that take the most time. So, some things will be taken care of at the polyclinics. They'll tell the patient: Do this at home. Some others will be told: Come here with such and such a frequency to do this or that exercise. The polyclinics will attend to the patients they get. The Julio Diaz will take care of the more complex and time-consuming cases, because a marvelous rehabilitation ward is under construction at the Julio Diaz. It is truly wonderful. We hope to have a rehabilitation ward similar to the one under construction at the Julio Diaz in the eastern provinces and in the center of the country. What the Julio Diaz will have is a rehabilitation supercenter, which we are building in cooperation with the Yugoslavs, who have a lot of experience. We have worked on the projects with them, and they are going to supply part—we are going to acquire a large part of the equipment from them.

That is why this physiotherapy service of the polyclinics is very important. What has been accomplished at this Calabazar polyclinic is truly a marvel—the service, the equipment, the trained personnel, the track [pista]. It's really a great thing. It is very satisfying to see an institution with such a service. Not only that, Calabazar is going to have the services.... [changes thought] Ah, another thing! The rehabilitation services are going to be available in the morning, afternoon, and evening until 2300. It's the same concept. And they are going to have X-ray services around the clock. A Calabazar resident will be able to get X-rays at any time of the day. There will be three shifts. I believe this is a really advanced idea, a more efficient idea.

Another thing. Another thing. [repeats himself] The personnel rosters have been examined and reduced to the strictly necessary staffing. In addition, the whole area is covered by the family doctor. The whole area. You can see the progress. When I finished my tour there, I chatted with some reporters. One of them was from Calabazar, born and bred.

He began talking about Calabazar, the hospital, and other things. Then, he tells me: Prior to the triumph of the revolution, there was only one doctor here, in Calabazar. So I asked how many doctors there were now, including both family and polyclinic doctors. There are 50 doctors in Cabalazar, gentlemen. Who could have known this would happen? Who could have told the comrades of that region and village, who participated in the Moncada Barracks assault [applause], that this would happen? Look at what a difference there is now. There used to be only one doctor—I don't even know if he was a private doctor; I didn't get a chance to ask the Calabazar journalist about that. There was one doctor and today there are 50. Well, its complete [words indistinct] polyclinic in total? Our figures show that for every 200 Calabazar residents, there is 1 health worker. In the community [passage indistinct] pediatrics, obstetrics, hospitals, etc. The Calabazar residents go when they need to go. I am not even talking about heart surgery or all the other hospitals. No, I'm not including that. Just look at the health service and its development in Calabazar. It's exemplary.

The comrade journalist from Calabazar made sure he didn't miss this chance to tell me that they have had a stadium for a long time which has not been used, etc. He also said: Listen, did you also know we have a movie theater that we have not been able to use in a long time? He said he wanted Ordaz to help them out. He's not dumb. [laughter] Well, this proves the theory of the insatiability of [words indistincts] are endless. You see one polyclinic, then you see another one appear, then a stadium. [passage indistinct] what other things they have there.

The people have done the work. Calabazar does not have representation. There is no ANPP [National Assembly of the People's Government] seat in Calabazar. These are [word indistinct] that are being built for those 22,000 inhabitants without representation. It would have been good to have a council there so that the journalist did not have to act as negotiator for the town. I tried to talk Ordaz into helping out with [words indistinct] work force and experience in getting things done. [applause] If you need support, I told (?them), we will give you some additional resources for that. After all, we are both going to help them out. [applause]

There must always be some kind of reserve for situations like these. This was not part of the 5-year or yearly plan. However, we have discovered that Calabazar had been left without an ANPP seat. It's true that there are plenty of empty seats in the movie theaters because many people are watching television instead. However, if one day a Calabazar resident wants to see a movie on a large screen, with large letters [laughter], he should be able to do it without having to take a bus and end up in La Rampa. Why not give the Calabazar resident the opportunity to go to a movie theater? It could be a movie house and a theater for more cultural activities.

It should be a cultural center available to workers, residents, students, young people.

[Text] Twenty-two thousand people live there. Many of them are retired. It is said there are more than 2,000 residents over 65 years of age. Imagine how much free time those people have to chat, play dominoes, go to the theater and the movie house, watch television. And they are not short of money, you know. So, it was only justified that there be a demand in the Calabazar community, which was relayed by the reporter. I can imagine the baseball field, well tended; the stadium, the occasional game. I asked, how many feet? He tells me over 400 but I don't know the exact size. I tell him: Well, it's bigger than those in Italy [laughter] where this last championship was held—the World Cup, whatever it's called.

I imagine the theater functioning, with its amateur theater group. I can see Ordaz! [laughter] I can just see him working there. We talked to him earlier about another project: a cafeteria in a factory. I asked him: Ordaz, could you help me; it's a cafeteria in a big factory. He's going to check tomorrow. So, the more Ordaz does, the more he is asked to do.

The workers and patients built that hospital themselves. They expanded it. And, allow me to say this, which is a source of pride for this municipality—there is no institution in the world as successful in the field of psychiatry as this center. It used to be a hellhole, a hellhole. [repeats himself; applause] I see the center's workers are here. Patients were sent there to die. I heard said before and after the revolution that the directors of this hospital had a deal with the funeral homes. They got a commission for the number of coffins they bought at the funeral homes. They had a good deal. They made deals with the dead. The more patients died, the better the deal for them. That's what this institution was like. I have heard many foreign visitors now express great admiration for the institution.

Isn't it a coincidence: We have been talking about great institutions and they are all here in this municipality! We have talked about the William Soler. The biggest children's cardiovascular surgery center is located here. We have talked of the Julio Diaz, of the great rehabilitation center it's going to become. We now talk of the pediatrics hospital, which is located here. These are things that truly reflect the development of this Havana municipality.

Last, we came here to this institution, before which we are now standing Well, we toured it. I stood in front to look at it. I wanted to see it from a distance, to examine the architectural style, the colors, the beauty of the institution. Afterward, I met with the leaders—the director and other comrades in charge of the school. We visited groups of students engaged in exercises, in gymnastics, and students who were working. We visited the kitchen. We almost ate there; the problem was that the food was not ready yet. But we did taste the Spam [preceding word in English] that they are going to eat tonight. They must have a tremendous appetite now. They must be wishing that this ceremony were over with because they have a dinner of Spam in a sauce, and rice and beans mixed together waiting for them. A tremendous menu [words indistinct] in the school.

We (?talked about) the courses. That's why we were late. We discussed the concepts, organization, personnel, technical level of the personnel. I can tell you, comrades, that this is not just any school. It's a special school. What a school! The concept behind the school can still be improved upon. That is what we were discussing with the leaders and directors of the municipality, the province, the ministry. We talked about its organization and its conception. (?We can't say) that the school is experimental. Other schools have existed. They have functioned in makeshift facilities without all the required conditions. But a school like this is the first [words indistinct] for these ends, with all the necessary space. We had many schools in places we adapted for these purposes but not a brand new [words indistinct] in a certain sense experimental. We need 5 more like this one in the plan for the 24. The 24-school plan was drafted along with the one for the 20 polyclinics. We hoped to finish them all this second year. It won't be so. However, it won't take too long to finish the 24 schools.

[Text] The truth is that these schools were bigger than anyone had imagined. When the 24 schools were discussed, the plans had not yet been drafted. Everybody started making requests—the investors, the people who are in charge of the investments. They wanted the most perfect school possible and it ended up being a lot of square meters. However, we must not regret it because we have created an excellent prototype. Despite the fact that it began to function only recently, I could observe all the student collectives and they caused a very good impression on all of us because of their behavior, their discipline, their interest in what they were doing.

It was interesting also to learn that they are going to raise rabbits. I asked them how many. They said they were going to have 100 rabbits. I imagine that it will be 100 female rabbits, because if they are male, 100 will not be enough with the appetite these kids have, with all the

exercise they do. It won't be enough to feed the school. [Castro chuckles] However, it is a start. We were talking about possible formulas to feed these rabbits. They are also going to have sheep. They are going to start with 25. I imagine they are ewes. In other words, they are going to have their own protein production. They won't have to depend only on canned meat or other things that are sent them. Or Spam, no matter how good it tastes. They are going to have fresh meat in the school. It's a good thing for teenagers to learn how to produce.

They are going to have [figure indistinct] square meters. That is almost half a caballeria. [Words indistinct] 60,000 square meters [passage indistinct] 6 or 5 hectares are enough to grow some tubers [words indistinct] question of education. We have to produce not only what people like; we have to accustom people to consuming some things, to acquiring new habits. We have to teach them to acquire new habits of consumption. I myself have seen it. I saw it in a workers collective. In the past they didn't eat vegetables; now, they can't live without them. The minibrigades' vegetable gardens have made it possible for thousands and thousands to learn how to eat vegetables, which are so healthy.

[Passage indistinct] beneficial for human health. Many did not even have the [words indistinct]. We have to teach these habits to all these children. We have to teach them to produce. It's something very beautiful. If they can be good farmers, the school can enhance their diets considerably, not only on the basis of rabbit and lamb, but also fresh vegetables. Let's see if they come up with a model garden, with a wise, intelligent, rational design.

Of course, they will have to devote some land to pasture and perhaps some fodder for the rabbits. However, they will still have at least 3 hectares. Three hectares can produce a lot if good techniques are applied. The school has workshops. The school has good dormitories. Good classrooms. The school has good sports fields. It is an excellent home for these adolescents. It is an expensive school because special education is expensive. A teacher for every 16 students. Sixteen small groups. I think there are 16 groups. Fifteen students for each teacher. I ask myself if sophisticated schools such as this one exist anywhere else in the world, schools that provide such special attention, with this number of students. There might be but I don't think they are many.

All the special schools that we are building are like this one. It's a big plan. There are 24 schools. They will not all have the same purpose. There will be six of this type.

There are others for the physically handicapped, and still others for different types of problems. In short, special schools. Plans are to have 100 all over the country. How many in all, Fernandez [Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez]? There are 204 throughout the country in our program which began in the capital and will now extend to the rest of the island. Imagine: 204 schools of this kind! It's an ambitious program. So, the 80,000 students who need special education will get it. A little over half of them get it today. Imagine how much this is going to help the schools, how much this is going to help our country's education.

There's something very interesting. I asked the director how many people were on his staff. That's a question that's always on my mind. If I go to a polyclinic, a child care center, a school, a factory, I have one question in mind. That question is: How many people on your staff? He tells me 61. Sixty-one. I couldn't see if it was more or less than that. It could be either, given the school's characteristics. I asked him: How many did you plan for initially? He gave me a very interesting answer. He told me: I had initially planned for 110 staffers. Imagine, there are not enough sheep or rabbits or vegetables [Castro chuckles] in the garden to feed them. It's a multitude! One-hundred and ten is a multitude. It's not the same thing [words indistinct] provide for 61 as for 110. They say that they are studying how that works.

Of course, a good staff requires devotion to work. It also requires forgetting a bit about watching the clock. I want to make this clear. Forgetting about watching the clock is very healthy. Psychologically, you feel better when you forget about the clock. Of course, not when someone is waiting for you. I must not forget the clock when someone is waiting for me, although I try to use all the time that I need to ask questions, look around, think. But, we do have to forget about the clock a bit. A number of people in this country [words indistinct] workers who forget the clock.

In order to move forward, to make progress, to develop—perhaps some day.... [changes thought] We have the first shop to build a robot prototype: the first workshop and a center for robotics research with a group of very talented and enthusiastic comrades. Perhaps some day with the help of the robots and other things we might be able to reduce working hours to who knows how much. But, there is a contradiction between the idea of vigorous development and thinking too much about short workdays. It depends on the type of work. In some sectors [words indistinct]. As you know, we are introducing 6-hour workdays in some textile centers. These are more intensive workdays for a better utilization of the time. It makes it easier for women who work in this industry; specifically, for those who are engaged in production. So, in some cases we ourselves recommend this. In other cases we have to forget the clock. Our drivers almost forgot. I am sure that Ordaz' people forgot to watch the clock when working; otherwise, we would not have such a beautifully and perfectly built polyclinic there, nor would the people and the whole world have the satisfaction of seeing the project completed. Perhaps the 61 staffers will have to work a little more, but educators should be devoted to their work, and those who work with educators and in educational centers should be devoted to work, just like fathers and mothers are at home. Mothers don't watch the clock when taking care of their children after they get home from work.

That's how workers in an institution such as this should be. Of course, self-sufficiency should also be promoted. Self-sufficiency should be heavily practiced. I feel that work and study should go together, not only in the school's workshops but also in the gardens and other activities.

We must see how this school develops. It can be a model for other institutions. It can earn the prestige already possessed by the school in El Cotorro, La Macarena. We will observe how this institution develops. Everything that is being undertaken here is somewhat experimental. We will see how the first months go, the first year goes. Each one of the lessons learned should be immediately applied in the new school. However, in our opinion, study and work should be one of the basic tenets of this institution. It should be one more cause for satisfaction for the residents of Boyeros municipality. It should be another cause for commitment, responsibility. They should ensure that this school works and that it works in the best possible way. [applause]

I was trying to tell you that this is why I said at the beginning that these three projects inaugurated in this municipality possess great symbolism, require great responsibility—all three of them. They are very different projects, but they exemplify the social progress, the development of our capital and of this municipality.

We hope that several more schools such as this one will be inaugurated in the next few months, a few more polyclinics [27-second break in transmission] hundreds of family doctor house-offices. Scores of bakeries will also be inaugurated. There are many [words indistinct] perhaps not so many as we were hoping, but they are many, including houses and apartment buildings. This is infinitely more than was being built in recent years, showing, in the midst of the difficulties we are experiencing, as are all Third World countries—perhaps not as much—that there are prospects for vigorous progress in the country's social and economic development.

We thank all the workers who participated in these projects, and we congratulate them. We congratulate all the residents of Boyeros. [applause] Fatherland or death, we shall win! [crowd responds: "We shall win!"]

Sarney USSR Visit, Soviet Policy Viewed

FL1910175288 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0050 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Commentary by Sergio Escalona in the "Intersputnik" section of the "Exclusivo" program, hosted by Daniel Torres]

[Text] Good evening, Daniel. Good evening, Cuba. I agree with you that what is occurring in relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil is something more than the strengthening of bilateral relations. It may have a little to do with a world reorganization.

In this sense, I want to stress a few characteristic aspects of what is happening now.

In the first place, this visit was long and carefully prepared beforehand. Brazilian President Sarney today said that we have been working hard during the past few years to increase our bilateral relations to the present level. Yesterday, Gorbachev said that prior to meeting personally, the two leaders exchanged many letters.

As Guzman [not further identified] mentioned during today's contact and as you yourself stressed, a notable increase—it has been described as extraordinary—in bilateral economic and trade relations has been planned. The interesting point is that Sarney described this matter as an intensification of economic relations along the East-South line. Gorbachev supported this remark, saying that there are large reserves for the normalization of the entire international economic system.

You are familiar with the East-South line. The contrast between the East and West, between capitalism and socialism, has been discussed. North-South relations have been discussed, relations between industrialized and underdeveloped or developing countries. Now we speak of East-South cooperation, that is, cooperation between socialist countries and developing countries.

Brazil is the largest developing country in Latin America. In addition to this, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina have initiated an integration process for their economies which is the first step in the overall integration of Latin American countries. It is very significant that this year the presidents of these three countries have visited the USSR. As you will recall, first Raul Alfonsin visited the USSR, then it was Jose Maria Sanguinetti, and now Jose Sarney is there.

In a certain sense, it appears that the Soviet Union has been applying, on the other side of the Atlantic, the policy of new relations it is using with India and with those countries on the Pacific Coast.... [corrects himself] Pacific Basin. Now, economic and cultural cooperation is not only being discussed, but political agreements and increased cultural exchange are also under discussion.

Sarney ends his visit on 21 October. I think that we will have very many interesting things to comment on during his visit.

FRG Economic Delegate Arrives; To Discuss Ties

FL1710200788 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] Mr Otto Wolff Von Amerongen, president of the Otto Wolff consortium and honorary president of the FRG Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, has arrived in our country at the invitation of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce. Julio Garcia Olivera,

president of the Cuban Chamber of Commerce, welcomed him at the Jose Marti International Airport along with other officials of the organization.

This is the first visit made by Mr Wolff to our country. He is here to examine the possibilities of an increase in bilateral, economic, and financial relations between the two countries. During his stay, the West German industrialist will meet with representatives of other institutional organizations; he will also visit places of scientific and economic interest.

Because of his experience in the development of bilateral commerce with socialist countries, this visit will make it possible to study a possible expansion of commercial relations with the FRG.

Meets With Castro

FL1910124488 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has met with Mr Otto Wolff Von Amerongen, president of the FRG East-West Commission, who is on a working visit to Cuba.

During the talks they discussed various subjects related to the Latin American and Third World economic and financial situation, and the need to find a solution to it. They also broached the subject of our country's scientific-technical development, and other matters of common interest.

Meets Bank Officials

FL1910175688 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] The influential West German businessman Otto Wolff is analyzing in Cuba the possibilities for increasing bilateral economic relations.

The visitor has already met with Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrisas, and the highest authorities of the financial bank [as heard] and the Cuban National Bank.

Holds Talks With Rodriguez

FL2010031888 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Mr Otto Wolff Von Amerongen, chairman of the East-West Commission of the FRG. During the course of the meeting, they dealt with subjects related to the new possibilities created by the changes in the world with regard to peace and the related economic development of underdeveloped countries. The two parties agreed that the Third World would have an important role in international economic development if its potential were used correctly. Rodriguez explained specific aspects of the Cuban economy.

Rodriguez Meets Visiting CEMA Representatives

FL2010040488 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and permanent representative of Cuba to the CEMA, has received the heads of delegations who are in our country participating in the 47th meeting of the CEMA permanent commission for cooperation in statistics. The vice president expressed to the heads of the delegations Cuba's appreciation for being able to host the meeting and for Comrade Fidel Vascos' appointment as head of the CEMA permanent commission for cooperation in the area of statistics next year.

Risquet Meets U.S. Minority Journalists Group

FL1910195088 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1502 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo, has met with a large delegation from the National Alliance of Third World Journalists from the United States. The delegation has been in our country for several days.

The national alliance, which plays an important role in the disinformation and manipulation of the imperialist press, is made up of journalists from ethnic minorities in the United States. In a fraternal and warm atmosphere, the delegation talked about the work that they carry out in various forms of media in the United States and they showed illustrative materials and gave interesting information. This information included data related to the struggle of the African people, solidarity with the Frontline States, Namibia's independence, and the abolition of apartheid. Different examples were presented on interpretation and manipulation by the American and Western press with regard to the quadripartite negotiations and possibilities for a solution to the situation in southwest Africa.

In the meeting, they discussed the progress of the heroic patriots of the African National Congress in their struggle for a nonracist, democratic, and united South Africa. They also agreed completely that as long as there is a racist regime with a military, aggressive, and expansionist nature, the security of neighboring countries will constantly be threatened and large masses of people in South Africa will continue to be oppressed.

Angolan Pioneer President Visits Holguin

FL1710134888 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] (Gonsalvos Mondumba), president of the Agustino Neto Angolan Pioneers organization, is visiting Holguin Province for the first time. During his stay in

the native region of (Calixto Garcia Iniguez), the Pioneer leader will tour educational and historical centers in which he will be able to see the development of our youth organization.

[Begin (Mondumba) recording, in Spanish] We would like to take advantage of this opportunity to convey a fraternal greeting to the youth, people, and children of Holugin on behalf of the youth of Angola and the Angolan Pioneers. We would also like to take this opportunity to once again emphasize the internationalist role that the Cuban people, and in particular the Cuban youth, have played in the reestablishment of peace in the African continent. In particular, they have played a role in southern Africa, where our nation has been suffering from a war of aggression perpetrated by one of the largest imperialist powers in Africa, the racist regime of apartheid. [end recording]

Haiti

Croix des Bouquets Soldiers Mutiny for Pay Hike

FL2010135788 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Excerpts] The soldiers from the Croix des Bouquets barracks mutinied yesterday, and traffic on National Highway No 1 was blocked. Traffic on the road linking Croix des Bouquets to the rest of Haiti was paralyzed. [passage omitted]

The soldiers themselves said that all they wanted was to demand their legitimate rights. They wanted an increase in salary as other fellow soldiers had received.

The situation along National Highway No 1 in the vicinity of Croix des Bouquets did not fail to panic the local population in the morning. [passage omitted]

Leopard Corps Soldiers Arrest Newspaper Director

FL1910185788 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network in Creole 1100 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Last Friday, Max Chauvet, who is the administrative director and a co-owner of LE NOUVELLISTE, and the newspaper's guard, whose name is Cesar, were arrested by three soldiers. Two of these soldiers were from the Dessalines Barracks and the third said he was from the Air Corps, but all three were wearing Leopard Corps insignia.

The soldiers took the people they arrested to the Dessalines Barracks on foot. A big crowd followed the soldiers and the men they had arrested, wanting to know what was going on.

What exactly happened?

According to the newspaper LE NOUVELLISTE, LE NOUVELLISTE's press had almost finished preparing the periodical BALANCE when a group of periodical hawkers appeared. They all wanted to buy at the same time. Since the printing shop's administration has standing orders not to allow anyone inside the print shop, the guard, Cesar, shut the doors. The periodical hawkers did not want him to shut the doors and began shoving and acting in a disorderly manner.

During the pushing, a hawker got his finger caught in the door. The man was taken to the hospital. Meanwhile, the hawkers began saying that he had been wounded with a machete.

Some 30 minutes later, three soldiers appeared to arrest the guard. When the LE NOUVELLISTE people tried to explain what had happened, the soldiers refused to listen, and one of them threatened to shoot if the guard didn't start walking. They beat the guard and said that he had to turn over the machete with which they accused him of wounding the newspaper hawker.

The soldiers began searching the print shop. They took the guard out into the street and kept him there for 30 minutes in the midst of a crowd that was growing increasingly larger. After that, the three soldiers decided to arrest LE NOUVELLISTE's administrator, Mr Max Chauvet, who had intervened in favor of the guard. The soldiers took them both to the Dessalines Barracks, where Colonel Guy Francois heard the story. The two arrested men were then (?quickly) released.

However, this was a matter for the courts. The hawker who was hurt could have brought suit. The newspaper LE NOUVELLISTE points out that a team of soldiers showed up, searched the premises, refused to listen to anyone, and threatened all the print shop personnel.

Banditry in Port-au-Prince; Police Criticized

FL1910181888 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] A series of acts of banditry are being committed in Haiti. Armed men are holding up vehicles, searching people, and robbing them of everything they have on them.

On Sunday night, at around 2000, armed men robbed many drivers on the road to the airport. These men, whoever they were, stopped people and searched them. The bandits were divided into four groups. There were four men each in four vehicles.

During Sunday's holdups, these men, most of whom were carrying weapons, managed to stop all the vehicles on the road to the airport. They searched everyone in all these vehicles. They took everything they found on the people—jewelry, money, and so forth. All drivers or passengers who balked at complying or who complained

were roughly manhandled by these bandits, these gangsters. Some of these drivers and passengers even had to be hospitalized in Port-au-Prince, with broken hands or arms. Some were seriously hurt; others were not hurt as seriously.

Among the victims of these attacks that occurred Sunday night on the airport road was Mr Roger Arnold Dorsainvil, a young cadre from the General Tax Administration—the tax office. He is currently the head of the enforcement section of that institution.

These things are going on in our society. Many observers are wondering if the police shouldn't be more professional about its work, so they could put a stop to these acts of banditry going on in the capital.

Trinidad and Tobago

Robinson on Economy, Debt Refinancing Efforts

FL2010024588 Bridgetown CANA in English
2358 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, Oct 18, CANA—Trinidad and Tobago is seeking TT7 billion dollars (one TT dollar; 23.5 cents U.S.) for investments and balance of payments support covering 1988 to 1992, Prime Minister A.N.R. Robinson said Tuesday night. He said in a speech broadcast nationwide he was confident the money would be obtained.

The address was Robinson's first statement on the results of his recent month-long trip to Europe, where he said he received favourable responses from all he spoke to on various issues affecting the country, including debt restructuring, support for the Caribbean integration movement and efforts to make Trinidad and Tobago's BWIA the regional air carrier.

Robinson said that for 1988 alone government was negotiating for TT1,087.8 million dollars, from the International Monetary Fund (TT 609 million dollars), the Inter-American Development Bank, the European Investment Bank and a refinancing of TT428 million of the country's debt.

For 1989 the required financing will be TT1.713 million dollars, for 1990 TT1.827 million dollars, for 1991 TT1.387 million dollars and for 1992 TT1.028 million dollars.

In terms of the debt situation, he said that as of December 31, 1987 this stood at over TT7.5 billion and to service it would require TT2 billion dollars annually from 1988 to 1991, or about 40 percent of projected current revenue.

Robinson said that part of the debt was owed mainly through loans from 90 commercial banks in Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Europe, and part to export credit agencies in these countries.

He explained that in terms of the restructuring of this debt government would be seeking to refinance rather than reschedule its debt since rescheduling would "merely postpone the problem" while refinancing "would permit a more convenient repayment schedule."

In a speech which stuck to facts and figures, the prime minister said that the country needed funds for its development programme which would be difficult to obtain from the capital market or commercial banks because of the economic situation, and thus the best prospects, he said, would be with the multilateral finance institutions such as the Inter-American Development Bank, World Bank and others.

Robinson said that as a result of his visits to North America last year and Europe this year and Industry Minister Ken Gordon's visit to the Far East, there would now be a steady flow of business missions and missions from international financial institutions to Trinidad and Tobago.

He said that a team from the IMF was currently here to continue negotiations on the application for balance of payments support and it was hoped to have the talks concluded by the end of November. Negotiations will begin with export credit agencies at the end of this month, he said, a team from the World Bank was due next month to discuss loans, and negotiations will continue with the IDB for loans to raise the level of investment in the major productive sectors of the economy.

"I wish to emphasise that the results of our efforts on the international scene should inspire us to intensify our efforts here at home to save and invest in Trinidad and Tobago, to eliminate waste, increase efficiency all around and make adjustments as required," Robinson said.

Robinson said it would take 18 months for the turn around to begin in the local economy.

El Salvador

New Group Claims Credit for Car Bombs

PA1910184988 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1754 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 19 Oct (ACAN-EFE)—A new guerrilla organization calling itself the "Manuel Jose Arce Command" today claimed credit for the explosion of two car bombs that injured nine people and partially destroyed commercial establishments in San Salvador last night.

In a clandestine communique sent this morning to ACAN-EFE and other Salvadoran news media, the new group claimed credit for the attacks last night at a fast-food restaurant and a shopping mall.

The new organization says in the communique that it shares "the political line" of the FMLN, the country's principal guerrilla organization that has been fighting the government since 1981.

The two dynamite attacks perpetrated in San Salvador's most exclusive residential area, Escalon Colony, are part of an escalation of violence in the Salvadoran capital just 5 months before the March 1989 presidential elections.

In its communique, the "Manuel Jose Arce" group says that with the explosion of the two car bombs, the organization is initiating its operations "against the recreation areas of the people's oppressors" and declared Escalon Colony a "war zone."

The guerrilla group warned it would begin to use its weapons "against the military High Command, government officials, and U.S. advisers in El Salvador."

Venceremos on 'Sabotage,' 'Execution' of Officer

PA2010032988 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0050 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Attention: The Manuel Jose Arce Urban Command has brilliantly sabotaged a commercial building belonging to the bourgeoisie in the Escalon neighborhood, causing heavy economic losses to the idle class. At least 37 businesses were destroyed.

The same urban command carried out other sabotage at the [name indistinct] parking lot—specifically, in the Pink Zone, or actually in what should be called the Red Zone. Other sabotage took place at the Lancer Motel near Apopa.

In a communique, the Manuel Jose Arce Urban Command states that on 15 September, a lengthy organizational process to create a new political-military group—in which 25 delegations representing neighborhood commands participated—ended with the establishment of the Manuel Jose Arce Urban Command.

The communique warns the Army High Command, its officers, Christian Democratic and ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] officials, and U.S. advisers that the Manuel Jose Arce Urban Command is a weapon that will be used against them wherever they may be—at home, work, and at recreation and corruption centers. In addition, their property has been declared permament military targets until they stop the bloodshed against the people. [passage omitted]

In the past few hours, the FMLN's Pedro Pablo Castillo Urban Command executed an Air Force officer as part of the "Murder the Criminals" operation against repression, the massacre in San Vicente, and the persecution of the university community.

The execution of an Air Force pilot officer was carried out in San Salvador's Las Brisas neighborhood. We can imagine the happiness of our people upon hearing the news that one of the criminals among criminals—that is, one of the pilots who have bombed villages and cantons throughout our fatherland—was killed as a result of revolutionary justice. From now on, bombs will not only explode in the villages of Chalatenango, Cabanas, Usulutan, Morazan, and northern San Miguel; more powerful bombs will now explode more frequently in the Escalon and San Benito neighborhoods, that is, in the neighborhoods of the rich, in their recreation centers, mansions, and wherever else they may go.

FMLN Attacks Santiago de Maria Army Posts

PA1910152988 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1213 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Report by Rene Hurtado]

[Text] FMLN rebels attacked several military posts in Santiago de Maria yesterday at 2330. At this moment, the sound of shots being fired can still be heard around Santiago de Maria, Usulutan Department. The rebels also attacked the Oromontique coffee processing plant. Early reports state that a National Police officer was killed during the attack on the military posts in Santiago de Maria. The report adds that three guardsmen were wounded during the attack on the Oromontique coffee processing plant. The wounded guardsmen have been taken to a hospital in the area. The attack, which began at 2330 and ended at approximately 0230, was launched with rifle and mortar fire.

It was also learned that FMLN rebels attacked the guards at a jail in the area. According to the reports received by Radio Cadena YSKL, all the prisoners escaped during the attack.

As we have already reported, the FMLN rebel attack was launched at 2330 and ended at approximately 0300; however, Salvadoran Army troops and policemen are continuing their search this morning for the rebels. The Salvadoran Air Force is aiding in the search for the rebels who attacked Santiago de Maria.

According to the reports, there are five military posts in Santiago de Maria; they were attacked simultaneously by the FMLN rebels, as was the Oromontique coffee processing plant. We have no details on damage caused by this attack on Santiago de Maria; however, we can report that one National Police officer is dead and three guardsmen are wounded. There is no information regarding damage to the coffee processing plant.

Venceremos on Attacks

PA2010014488 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0020 GMT 20 Oct 88

["Official war report" for the "On the 8th Anniversary of the FMLN, We Advance With the People Toward Victory" subregional maneuver—date and place not given]

[Text] We report to the people that at 2300 on 18 October, our forces began the subregional maneuver called "On the 8th Anniversary of the FMLN, We Advance With the People Toward Victory," which took place in Usulutan, Morazan, and San Miguel Departments. The successful maneuver is part of our current political and military campaign called "Death to Reagan's Policy; Yankees Get Out of El Salvador."

The maneuver included:

1. [only number as heard] On 18 October, at 2345, guerrilla columns joined with militia columns to raid the western and northwestern sectors of Santiago de Maria and attacked enemy positions at the Oromontique, El Marquesado, and Lourdes mills. Our forces also seized the Santiago de Maria Penitentiary and distributed propaganda.

Preliminary reports on this operation on the outskirts of Santiago de Maria claim the destruction of the Oromontique mill, one of the country's most important mills, which is owned by [name indistinct] and Defense Minister General Eugenio Vides Casanova; the destruction of the El Marquesado mill, which is owned by Juan Schonenberg, a coffee oligarch; and the partial destruction of the Lourdes coffee mill. This poses a considerable loss for the moribund Duarte regime's war economy and the exploitative oligarchy.

Our forces also destroyed the Santiago de Maria [words indistinct] substation, damaged the penitentiary's physical structure, and released common criminals. Enemy troops posted outside the destroyed penitentiary and mills were repelled.

We inflicted 25 casualties on the enemy Army, National Police, National Guard, and the penitentiary guards. The enemy's casualties include the death of a sergeant. The following war materiel was seized during the successful operation: 10 [words indistinct] rifles, 6 M-14 rifles, 2 M-16 rifles, 1 G-3 rifle, 3,000 rounds of ammunition, 4 backpacks, several military kits, 1 PRC-77 radio, 1 pair of binoculars, 6 rounds for an M-79 grenade launcher, and 2 flares.

Venceremos Reports 17-18 Oct FMLN Attacks

PA1910131188 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 0000 GMT on 19 October carries 7 minutes of reports on recent FMLN military operations. The first report says FMLN guerrillas ambushed a military convoy of four military trucks belonging to the Military Engineering Detachment at 0830 on 18 October. The FMLN ambushed the military convoy with mines near the La Bolsa Bridge on the Coastal Highway in Tecoluca jurisdiction, San Vicente Department. According to the radio, the Army sustained 20 casualties, dead or wounded.

According to the second report, a guerrilla group clashed with 1st Infantry Brigade Troops in Las Delicias village, Apopa jurisdiction, at 0750 on 17 October. The station adds that one soldier was wounded.

Radio Venceremos then reports that guerrillas clashed with 1st Infantry Brigade Troops at the Las Mercedes Farm, Apopa jurisdiction, on the same day. Three soldiers were injured, according to the report.

In its last report, the station says guerrillas attacked a Trueno Battalion unit belonging to Military Detachment No 5 at the (Haciendita) Farm, San Jose Guayabal, on 17 October. It notes, however, that the "number of casualties is not known."

Guatemala

Spokesman on Reported Summit Postponement

PA2010014888 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0108 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Guatemalan Government spokeswoman Claudia Arenas today said the Guatemalan Government does not officially know anything about the postponement of the Central American presidential summit, which was announced by Salvadoran Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta yesterday.

Arenas said a furor has been caused by the Salvadoran foreign minister's announcement, but no decision has been made about this summit, and the Salvadoran president has not said anything about it.

Arenas, the president's public relations secretary, emphasized that this type of news is strange when one takes into account that during President Cerezo's recent trip to the other Central American nations, his colleagues agreed it was necessary to hold a new summit meeting as soon as possible to study the regional peace process.

According to Arenas, President Cerezo will speak with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte to learn from Duarte himself if it is true that the presidential summit has been postponed. She said the status of the presidential summit must be clarified right away, because the reports from El Salvador are somewhat confusing, and there are several versions. In the beginning, there was talk of a postponement of the meeting and not an indefinite delay of it, she noted.

Arenas also said it is pure coincidence that the meeting was postponed after U.S. special envoy Morris Busby visited several countries in the region. We do not have any specific information in this regard, and it seems to be a coincidence that Busby was in the region, she said. It is likely that what has been reported about this postponement is just a rumor, Arenas concluded.

Honduras

Azcona on Contra Refugees, Border Proposal

PA2010041588 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Interview with President Jose Azcona by Danilo Antunez "yesterday"; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Antunez] Do you know whether any country has offered to provide refuge for the contras?

[Azcona] No, we have not received any specific offers. It is important to understand that the Nicaraguan problem has been attributed only to the counterrevolution. The press from many countries in the world has succeeded—and this has had positive repercussions for the Sandinists—the foreign press has succeeded in preventing the U.S. Congress from continuing to supply military aid to the counterrevolution.

But now what happens? What more is there to do? That was one step. Now what? Will the situation remain as it is? Will thousands of refugees keep entering Honduras? Will Honduras have to continue tolerating this situation? Or will Nicaragua actually make a push toward a political solution to its problems? We feel that there should be a political solution in Nicaragua, one leading to democratization. This was the commitment made at Esquipulas II.

In other words, the time has come. That is one of the positions Honduras presents in its proposal. It is all right to put the United States aside in this situation if necessary—but only if we also seek a political solution in Nicaragua that entails its domestic democratization. This is the only way to ensure that this Central American sister nation will attain peace.

[Antunez] Did you discuss the future of the contras with the White House special envoy?

[Azcona] We did discuss it to some degree. But that is not the only important issue in this situation. The contras may return to Nicaragua. We need to see what will happen in Nicaragua. We could say that the contras are just a secondary issue at this point. So what will happen in Nicaragua? Will it move toward democracy? Will it consolidate? Will it head toward totalitarianism? What will happen in Nicaragua? This is of great concern to us all. We think that all countries—including those comprising the Contadora Group and the countries supporting Esquipulas—should be involved in this situation.

[Antunez] Mr President, according to the U.S. State Department, the U.S. Government will pay millions of dollars to the Spanish and Philippine Governments for the presence of U.S. troops in those countries. Many are wondering why Honduras cannot claim a greater financial advantage from the U.S. presence here.

[Azcona] This is simply because Honduras does not have U.S. bases. Spain and the Philippines have U.S. bases in their territory. There are no U.S. bases in Honduras. The situations are completely different. We absolutely cannot compare countries that have U.S. bases and countries that only have the presence of [U.S.] technicians and troops—a presence that is sometimes transitory and stems from an agreement between both countries.

[Antunez] Is Honduras willing to modify its proposal if the U.S. Government asks it to do so?

[Azcona] It is a Honduran proposal. The United States will not ask us to do that. The United States wants to see what will result from this entire situation. Honduras has made a proposal, but it does not just refer to placing a barrier at or internationalizing the border. The problem does not end there. This is not a long-term solution. It must be accompanied by an effort from all the democratic nations of the world to promote a democratic solution in Nicaragua. This is the only way that the internationalization of the border—and the removal of the troops once the problems are solved—would be effective.

Lopez Contreras Cited on Negotiations With U.S.

PA1910195688 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1200 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Interview with Efrain Reconco Murillo, member of the Central Committee of the National Party, by Iris Mencias, date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Mencias] Deputy Reconco Murillo, what conclusions did you reach at the meeting with Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras regarding the third protocol being negotiated with the United States?

[Reconco] The foreign minister committed himself on two issues. He informed us that a third U.S.-Honduras military protocol is, in fact, being negotiated. This negotiation was initiated during Suazo Cordoba's government and has continued during the present government. However, Lopez Contreras said that despite these negotiations, the government will not sign the agreement, because it believes the protocol requires further examination and thought. I can thus advise the Honduran people not to worry about the signing of an agreement in which U.S. military bases will be permanently installed in Honduran territory.

The second issue we expressed concern over yesterday was the possible signing of an agreement or treaty—however you wish to describe it—similar to that signed by Suazo Cordoba's government, which established what has been described as (?technical) bases in Trujillo, without congressional approval—the decision was made unilaterally by the executive branch. The foreign minister said a protocol is being negotiated for the installation of radar on Honduran territory to detect planes used for drug trafficking. The government is also negotiating a protocol on the boarding at sea of Honduran-flagged ships. The foreign minister explained some aspects of this protocol, some of the legal technicalities. The two nations are also discussing drug-related issues. [passage omitted]

[Mencias] There has been a report that any protocol signed with the United States will not go through Congress; it will be signed by Defense Minister Wilfredo Sanchez, the foreign minister, and the president. Did you discuss this with the foreign minister?

[Reconco] We mentioned this issue, and the foreign minister told us he is willing to comply with Article (?6) of the Constitution, which stipulates that any agreement signed with the United States or any other friendly country must be approved or ratified by Congress so the Honduran people can be aware of what is being approved. [passage omitted]

He explained that Honduras' actions will be based upon dignity and national sovereignty, which must not be harmed in any way. The protocols, he said, will be sent to Congress for approval or disapproval, but the military protocol will not be signed.

Parties on Peace Force Plan, Talks With U.S.

PA1910042888 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1200 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Report by Elan Reyes Pineda—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Carlos Lopez Contreras has begun his internal struggle to obtain the backing of the four political parties for the international peace force proposal he presented at the United Nations. He has managed to convince leaders Carlos Sosa from the PINU [National Innovation and Unity Party], Ignacio Osorio from the Honduran Christian Democratic Party [PDCH], Ricardo Maduro from the Honduran National Party [PNH], and Carlos Flores from the Honduran Liberal Party [PLH], who regard the proposal as a solution to the conflict and a way to recover Honduras' image.

Although Lopez Contreras has not gained the international support he expected after presenting the proposal at the United Nations for the establishment of an international peace force at the Salvadoran and Nicaraguan borders, in Honduras his plan is gaining acceptance, even from strong opposition parties.

All representatives arrived at a meeting called by Carlos Lopez Contreras. PDCH President Ignacio Osorio was the first to state his position. He and the other political leaders also stated their position on the third protocol being negotiated between Honduras and the United States on military assistance. According to the leaders, the two subjects are closely related. Ignacio Osorio said:

[Osorio] "In the PDCH, we believe that everything that helps to advance the peace process and move Honduras further away from a regional conflict is important. However, we told the foreign minister that there might be a conflict between establishing a peace force and the negotiations for military bases in Honduras. The foreign minister told us that there is no conflict and that nothing would be signed on military bases.

[Reporter] "[Words indistinct] Congress on these two positions, basically the last one mentioned on the military bases. The fate of the [words indistinct] practically depends on this. What is the situation?

[Osorio] "According to the foreign minister, that has to be discussed by Congress and approved by Congress, and no treaty or protocol will be signed that is detrimental to Honduran sovereignty.

[Reporter] "Carlos Sosa, what is the opinion or position of your party, the PINU, regarding the international peace force?

[Sosa] "We can do no less than support the proposal, this specific proposal. We have other differences with the Foreign Ministry on other aspects of foreign policy. On other occasions, we have criticized Foreign Ministry positions, but we believe that we will back with determination this proposal on the international peace force.

[Reporter] "There are military bases that will remain in Honduras, according to the interpretation of this last protocol being negotiated with the United States.

[Sosa] "At this meeting, we did not discuss this problem with the foreign minister. However, since you ask me, we are opposed to any foreign military presence, disguised under any legal scheme or within any framework. We support a Honduran Army monopoly of power on Honduran territory."

As expected, the PNH could not be opposed to this proposal presented by Lopez Contreras at the United Nations in the name of the Foreign Ministry and the party. Ricardo Maduro expressed the party's opinion:

[Maduro] "I believe that the proposal has a very positive aspect, which is that Honduras took the initiative in solving a problem that was basically deadlocked. It is consistent with the party's position that we do not agree with the presence of irregular forces inside Honduras—whether contras or Salvadoran guerrillas—that sometimes use Honduran territory as a sanctuary.

[Reporter] "Here is the next and final question. According to the most recent military agreement negotiated with the United States, what will they establish in Honduras: military bases or something else? [passage indistinct]

[Maduro] "We do not know, because we have not yet read the protocol. The protocol will be officially released when the Foreign Ministry presents it to the National Congress. The PNH will study it from a national security and constitutional standpoint. I believe that the protocols under negotiation do not include the establishment of permanent installations. We must wait and make our final views known after we read the official document."

PLH presidential candidate Carlos Flores also went to the Honduran Foreign Ministry and made statements concerning the peace plan. Obviously, this politician favors the peace plan:

[Flores] "The plan proposes specific solutions and emphasizes what we consider a priority: the many refugees now living in Honduras. I believe that is important.

[Reporter] "What does your party think of the fact that this international peace proposal is facing setbacks in important countries such as El Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and the United States? How do you view this problem?

[Flores] "According to our information, we cannot describe other countries' reactions to the proposal as setbacks. Our foreign minister just told us that there is a review period for the proposal and perhaps parts of the proposal have been blown out of proportion.

[Reporter] "You seem to be concerned with the third protocol, which deals with U.S. military assistance to Honduras. Is your party willing to reject that protocol if it harms Honduran sovereignty?

[Flores] "If any protocol violates Honduran sovereignty, we would obviously reject it.

[Reporter] "People are saying that there will be foreign bases disguised as Honduran bases.

[Flores] "Yes, people are saying that. We would be completely against bases that violate Honduran sovereignty, and we would be against any installation over which Honduras does not have full jurisdiction."

After achieving a local triumph, Foreign Minister Lopez Contreras is also trying to obtain the support of important countries that right now oppose the Honduran peace proposal. The greatest Honduran victory would be, however, to have the discussion of this peace proposal placed on the agenda of the upcoming presidential summit to be held in San Salvador. If that happens, international pressure on Honduras would decrease and many things could change.

Nicaragua

Talavera 'Concerned' About Summit Postponement

PA1910222388 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 2030 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Telephone interview with Vice Foreign Minister Jose Leon Talavera by unidentified reporter in Managua on 19 October—live or recorded]

[Text] [Talavera] Our government was surprised and concerned when it heard yesterday about the Salvadoran foreign minister's statements about another postponement of the Central American presidents' summit. The Central American people had great faith and hopes in the summit because they saw it as a way to help advance the negotiations to establish a firm and lasting peace in our region within a short period of time.

We are puzzled because this is the third time that the meeting has been postponed, and it is odd how new excuses are being added to the old ones that have been used since August, when the summit was scheduled to take place. We are approaching the end of the year and the summit has yet to take place. We believe that this proves a certain lack of willingness on the part of Central American governments. They are clearly encouraged and pressured by the Reagan administration, which evidently does not advocate the type of meetings that have helped achieve a climate of detente in the region.

We have reiterated since August our willingness to participate in any effort, and at any level, to review the points that have been negotiated in the lengthy process that began several years ago in our region.

[Reporter] Comrade Jose Leon Talavera, we have a UPI dispatch from San Salvador stating that Foreign Minister Acevedo Peralta condemned the Nicaraguan Government and the Salvadoran rebels. With regard to the 18th

foreign ministers' meeting to be held in San Salvador, Acevedo said: We will discuss several topics, including the arms buildup, because the Sandinist government cannot continue to arm itself and attack its neighbors. Acevedo also criticized the fact that the FMLN terrorists continue to receive weapons from the Sandinists to forcefully seize power--just as the Nicaraguan Government remains in power by force. What are your views on the Salvadoran foreign minister's statements?

[Talavera] We believe that his statements are just a smoke screen to cover up the truth about Central American reality. Various governments—including the Salvadoran Government—do not in fact advocate negotiations.

Incidentally, the presidential summit's agenda includes the discussion of verification mechanisms. However, the meeting has been postponed since last year, even though the Salvadoran Government and others sponsored the [words indistinct] of the Verification and Follow-Up Commission, which had been created according to Esquipulas II. We believe that this is a contradiction, because one cannot have actions such as this while, at the same time, avoiding the verification process. Verification had been assigned to the Central American foreign ministers during the Alajuela meeting, which were proposed by President Oscar Arias. However, the irresponsible attitude of certain governments has delayed everything.

We believe that instead of creating problems by making such speeches, the foreign ministers' meeting and the presidential summit should be organized. We believe that the excuses that there are no funds or that the event cannot be organized are without substance. We know that such events do not involve great expenses for a country. In fact, we believe that the Central American governments themselves could pay their own expenses if the situation was as deplorable as the Salvadoran Government claims.

Social Christians Repudiate Attacks on Cardinal

PA1910231088 Managua Radio Noticias in Spanish 1130 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Communique issued by the Social Christian Party (PSC) in Managua on 18 October]

[Text] The Social Christian Party, echoing the Nicaraguan people's Catholic sentiments, reports the following to the citizens and the international community:

1. His Eminence Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo and the Catholic Church have been the targets of a defamation campaign orchestrated by the Sandinist government, through its media, to tarnish the pristine image of our beloved pastor, who is the nation's spiritual leader, and to denigrate our admired Nicaraguan Catholic Church.

2. Nicaragua and the world are aware of Cardinal Obando y Bravo's dedicated efforts for peace and reconciliation and his unselfish efforts as president of the National Reconciliation Commission, which was created by the Esquipulas II agreements, and as a member of the Verification and Follow-Up Commission of the Sapoa agreements. In fulfilling his duties, the cardinal has shown his great dedication to achieving reconciliation and stopping the fratricidal war.

3. The PSC vigorously repudiates this continuing campaign by the Sandinist government against Cardinal Obando y Bravo and the Catholic Church and expresses full solidarity with them. The PSC also urges all the country's Christians to join our party in defending the cardinal and the church by condemming this insidious campaign of libel, slander, and defamation against the dignified representative of Nicaraguan piety.

Issued in Managua on 18 October 1988.

Carrion on Industrial Development, Seminar

PA2010025288 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 19 Oct 88 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] An important seminar that will draft strategies for Nicaraguan industry began on Monday at the Olof Palme Auditorium. International experts and Commander of the Revolution Luis Carrion Cruz, minister of economy, industry, and commerce, are participating in the seminar.

"I am convinced that we need to design an industrial development plan based on the current circumstances in our country," the Nicaraguan leader told BARRICADA.

Carrion added: "We cannot make decisions on investment that may have a long-term impact without first establishing a permanent exchange of ideas among the groups interested in defending the nation's industries."

He said that for that reason this meeting of enterprise directors, private businessmen, scholars, government officials, and representatives of international organizations was organized. The seminar provides them with the opportunity to discuss the current situation and future of Central American industries, the future of integration, and the efforts to obtain resources and technical support from abroad to develop Central America's industries. [passage omitted]

Commander Carrion felt that if Nicaraguan industries do not undergo structural changes they will be unable to survive, "because we would be losing the ability to turn them into a cornerstone of the national economy."

He said that with the existing shortage of resources "we must talk, more than ever before, about the outlook of the industrial sector. We must consider that Nicaragua

has great potential for obtaining resources, provided we present clear objectives so that any investment will be successful in a short time." [passage omitted]

Panama

Ritter Discusses Group of Eight, Border Incident

PA2010010988 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2355 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Interview with Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Ritter] Panama's absence from the upcoming Group of Eight foreign ministers' meeting is due to the same reason it has been absent from the group's meetings for the past 6 or 8 months. The Cartagena declaration stated that Panama was separated, or suspended, from the group's meetings until it could clarify its situation. Panama must be reinstated into the Group of Eight through a consensus—in other words, by a unanimous decision—of the seven other members. This will not occur until the seven presidents meet in Punta del Este.

[Reporter] What is Panama's position on the border incident with Costa Rica several days ago?

[Ritter] There are several points I would like to clarify about this border incident. Contrary to what it may seem, it is not totally true that border incidents are occurring constantly or that other countries' territory or border areas have been violated. The problem with the border area is, first of all, that the boundaries are not well known. The boundaries are not well marked. We have held some talks—I personally spoke to the Costa Rican foreign minister—to form a binational commission. This commission would be made up of officials from the Costa Rican Interior Ministry and the Panamanian Government and Justice Ministry. It would study all the problems that have come up in the border area. This way, the boundaries could be clearly marked as soon as possible to prevent any further incidents, which are usually mere misunderstandings.

We must form high-level commissions to study the border problem. There has been, I repeat, no intention to violate any country's territory.

[Reporter] The Panamanian Foreign Ministry has proceeded very cautiously in response to the Costa Rican Government's protests over this incident.

[Ritter] So far we have received no official communication from the Costa Rican Government. We therefore did not respond to a Costa Rican protest we learned of through the press. I am aware that there is much concern in Costa Rica. I have read the Costa Rican press very carefully with regard to this problem. It is important to point out, however, that countries communicate through official notes from their foreign ministries. As Costa Rica did not resort to this measure, Panama did not resort to its Foreign Ministry.

Ritter on L.A. Solidarity, Respect for Law

PA2010005488 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1634 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Speech by Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter at the meeting of Latin American and Caribbean Youth and Students at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Today we have youthful dreams. None of the dreams—neither Bolivar's dream nor Torrijos's dream—has come true, and I am almost afraid to say that we are now further away from realizing these dreams, from seeing them come true, than ever before.

General Torrijos died knowing that Panama would be engaged in a struggle and that Panama's troubles had not ended with the signing of the Torrijos-Carter treaties, that Panama would have to struggle to enforce those treaties. What he perhaps never imagined was that the very country that signed the treaties with him would, 10 years later, unleash the most brutal aggression against Panama with the specific aim of breaking the treaties it had pledged to fulfill.

However, not only must we realize the fact that the U.S. Government has decided not to comply with the Torrijos-Carter treaties and to insist on keeping its military presence in Panama beyond the year 2000—a decision that is confirmed by the extremes to which the United States is willing to go in its behavior toward Panama—but we must also analyze the extent to which our countries and governments have measured up to the circumstances and shown sufficient solidarity in the face of aggression. [passage omitted]

In Latin America, we are witnessing the end of an era of respect for international law. Principles that are very dear to us Latin Americans have been disappearing, little by little, abetted by our complicity and our silence. Eight years ago, a great debate was held in which the United States took part. It concerned the morality and legality of U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Nobody is asking now if this act of providing aid, of financing the contras, is moral or legal; the question today is only whether it is timely or untimely. [passage omitted]

It is taken for granted that one has the right and the power to overthrow other countries' governments and to finance counterrevolutions against them. In Panama, they [U.S. Government officials] have justified their aggression by using the excuse that their actions are taken in defense of human rights and democracy and to combat drug trafficking. That aggression left us all—including many Latin American people—confused. However, it is evident that not all Latin Americans have

been confused by that aggression. Nevertheless, we Latin Americans have been confused to the extent that much of the solidarity shown toward Panama has been made contingent on certain things, and much solidarity has been lost in a sea of confusion. People are confused about the true goal and rationale behind the aggression against Panama. [passage omitted]

I think that our youth's maturity—even if this sounds like a contradiction in terms—deserves recognition, because our youth have prevented their concern for renewal and revitalization from leading them to cooperate with the U.S. plans for aggression we are enduring.

Finally, I want to address the non-Panamanian delegates, the ones from Latin America and the Caribbean, who have come to participate in this show of Panamanian solidarity. It is true that you will find hospitality and comradeship here, but you will also find a people who have been attacked. You will find poverty. You will find the destitute. You will find that many Panamanians have lost their jobs.

However, you will also find a people who are determined to struggle. When you return to your countries, you will be able to say that, yes, in Latin America, in Panama, there is a manifest destiny. It is the manifest destiny of popular liberation. Panama's manifest destiny is that it will achieve national liberation at any cost. As Gen Torrijos said, if one generation has to sacrifice itself to allow another generation to live in freedom, this sacrifice will be made. This generational sacrifice will be made to allow the next generation to live in freedom.

Finally, I want to tell you that you did not find an attitude of defeat or despair in Panama but that, with your voices—your inspiring voices—you found hurricanes [as heard] of dignity instead. Thank you very much. [applause]

Official Says CIA Obstructing Agricultural Aid

PA2010000488 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2314 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] The CIA has been obstructing Agricultural Development Ministry [MIDA] negotiations to obtain agricultural products abroad, MIDA Minister Darisnel Espino announced. The minister added that his office has obtained reports on CIA activities to obstruct several financial negotiations that Panama has been conducting abroad as well as the purchase abroad of fertilizers and other agricultural products for Panama. Espino said that despite the CIA's actions, international solidarity with Panama continues to be strengthened. He added that both food production and supply are guaranteed.

The U.S. Administration has taken several actions as part of its campaign of aggression against Panama to oust the government and to establish a compliant regime that will allow the United States to keep its military bases here, extend its political and military presence in Panama, and amend the Torrijos-Carter treaties to suit U.S. interests.

PDC Leaders Tour Europe, Report 'Repression'

PA1910010888 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1315 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Excerpts] Madrid, 18 Oct (EFE)—Panamanian Christian Democratic Party [PDC] leaders said today that their country is going through a domestic battle between the people and Noriega. "Our people, who want democracy, are faced by a military man accused of drug trafficking who does not want democracy," the PDC leaders charged.

In statements to EFE, Cecilia Alegre and Andres Culiolis, members of the PDC Political Committee, explained they are in Madrid on the second leg of a European tour to report what is going on in Panama: namely, "the Panamanian people's struggle to free themselves of tyranny."

"It is not true that there is a struggle between the United States and Panama," Culiolis said, noting that the fight is between the United States and Noriega. He stressed: "Noriega is not Panama, and Panama is not Noriega."

Cecilia Alegre, also a member of the Panamanian Human Right Committee, reported on "arbitrary detentions without respect for the rights established in the Constitution." She said political and trade union leaders suffer "selective repression." [passage omitted]

Following their stay in Madrid, where they are meeting with political party representatives, Cecilia Alegre and Andres Culiolis will travel to Brussels, The Hague, and London to promote solidarity "with the Panamanian people and their demand for democracy."

Argentina

Foreign Ministry Denies Falklands Talks

PY1910174188 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1715 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (TELAM)—The Foreign Ministry has released a communique denying some reports issued by the media today referring to an alleged resumption of negotiations over the Malvinas Islands without preconditions.

The Foreign Ministry communique states the following: In reference to several reports from international news agencies issued today about the Malvinas Islands, the Foreign Ministry states:

1) It is not true that the national government has agreed to exclude, as a precondition for negotiations over the Malvinas Islands with the United Kingdom, the subject of sovereignty. This is inadmissible to Argentina.

2) The dropping of pre-conditions for the beginning of a British-Argentine dialogue has always been our government's position, and the international community has given us their support on this matter.

3) It is not true that the Argentine Government or President Raul Afonsin is considering any British proposal on the Malvinas issue. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry denies what has been said by the British Foreign Office through a declaration to the media.

Central Bank Head Goes to U.S. for Debt Talks

PY1910163988 Bueos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1219 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 oct (TELAM)—Central Bank Director Daniel Marx has traveled, for the second time this year, to the United States to discuss the foreign debt issue. This time he will negotiate with creditor banks the possibility of obtaining loans for approximately $3 billion.

Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille and Central Bank President Jose Luis Machinea yesterday signed a formal application for a $500-million bridge loan by a group of industrialized countries headed by the United States.

The Finance Ministry has downplayed the importance of signing this document, stating that it is merely administrative because the political negotiations over those funds were carried out several weeks ago.

Today Marx will meet in New York with the committee of 11 banks which is headed by William Rhodes and which represents almost 300 credit institutions throughout the world, creditors of our country.

He will formalize the request for financial assistance for this year and 1989, the completion of the set of loans agreed upon with the World Bank, and the stand-by loan that is about to be achieved with the IMF.

It is believed that some $3 billion will be necessary for both years. This will provide the necessary resources to pay half of the foreign debt interest. The economic authorities want to refinance the other half, as has been done in previous years.

A high-ranking source of the economic team has expressed hope that an agreement will be reached with the commercial banks before the end of 1988.

Central Bank Made Responsible To Manage Debt

PY1910232688 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish
1227 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (TELAM)—The Finance Secretariat has reported that it has decided to place the management and negotiation of the internal and foreign debt in the hands of the Central Bank.

The Finance Secretariat, which is headed by Mario Brodersohn, made the decision as part of its policy to reduce public spending and streamline administration. This policy has led to the elimination of the under secretariat of the internal and foreign debt and the treasury, an under secretariat that has been vacant for 1 year.

A Finance Secretariat communique said that this decision follows a recent decision by the Economy Ministry, which eliminated the under secretariat of institutional relations, although this measure has not yet been announced.

The transfer of the responsibility for handling the debt to the Central Bank will not involve, in practice, an additional responsibility for the bank, which has been performing this task since the designation of Jose Luis Machinea. [passage omitted]

Nuclear Plants Cease Operations for Lack of Funds

PY1910141188 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish
17 Oct 88 p 19

[Text] The construction of the Atucha II Nuclear Power Plant and the Heavy Water Plant have ceased. Work has also stopped at the RA 3 Ezeiza reactor, which is used to produce medicines. The RA 3 reactor has not operated for over a year for lack of maintenance. The situation has recently been aggravated by a pipeline breakdown in Atucha I, also for lack of maintenance.

The areas of research, development of new products, production of medicines, and radiation have not operated properly either for lack of funds. This situation has forced the government to import the radioactive mud that the RA 3 reactor is not producing.

Authorized sources say that the Heavy Water Plant is 92 percent complete and only $50 million more are needed to finish the project. While this amount needed seems very small, however, the heavy water currently being used by the Embalse Power Plant is rented from Canada and must be returned at a cost of $250,000 a ton.

The real cost of not finishing the Heavy Water Plant in time is $200 million. These losses are in addition to the loss of revenue for as long as the plant is not operational.

The same thing is happening with the Atucha II Power Plant because the cost of generating energy has jumped to five times the initial estimate. These costs are surprising considering that nuclear power plants are supposed to produce the cheapest energy supply during their estimated 25 to 30 year useful life.

Authorities have also made mistakes in their load distribution policy to the national grid. They have used nuclear power plants which are designed to operate as base units because they produce energy at a constant rate as peak- hour units. The cost of operation at half capacity is the same as the cost of production at full capacity. This is the main difference with hydroelectric or thermal power plants which can be mad to generate varying amounts of energy.

Presently the Atucha or Embalse power plants do not have spare parts for maintenance. The problem jumped to the fore when El Chocon [hydroelectric] energy production dropped, affecting the entire national grid. At the time Atucha did not have the funds to import the heavy water that spilled. Authorities had to urgently bring heavy water from the FRG by plane because the plant had only 7 days reserve supply.

It is difficult to evaluate the prospects for nuclear energy production development in the country under these circumstances. There is every indication that the nuclear power development will continue to be bogged down for lack of investments in the sector, something that did not occur until a few years ago.

Walter Dal Maschio, secretary of the Argentine Union of State Suppliers (UAPE), has proposed that the private development of the sector continue until the historic levels of investment have been recovered. For the time being, the nuclear sector continues operating at half capacity.

CNEA Chairman Comments on Chubut Nuclear Dump

PY1910194588 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1242 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (TELAM)—CNEA Chairman Emma Perez Ferreira today said a study for the construction of a nuclear dump in Gastre, Chubut Province, is under way. She said the study will be finished during the next presidential term or the following one.

She reasserted that the construction of a nuclear dump is a political decision that must be made by the ruling government. She also said the issue must be discussed by Congress.

Perez Ferreira admitted she is being optimistic when she says the Atucha I nuclear plant will be operating in a few weeks. Originally, technicians had detected a fault in one cooling pump of the reactor. Exploratory equipment, however, detected more significant damage, which requires that several tubes be replaced.

Perez Ferreira also denied rumors that the German team of engineers that arrived last week in Argentina to study damages to the Atucha I plant had not detected any damage.

The CNEA chairman said: A five-man commission arrived from Germany. Together with CNEA people, they examined the faulty equipment. The members of the commission carried a report to Germany with them, and they are now awaiting further orders from us. She said that if we are unable to resolve the problem, Argentina will request the cooperation of the Germans.

Perez Ferreira, in a statement to Radio Splendid, also said that Argentina is unable to resolve all of the Atucha I problems by itself.

Visiting PRC General Meets Defense Officials

PY1810220988 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1930 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (NA)—Today, Lieutenant General Xu Huizi, one of the three deputy chiefs of staff of the PRC People's Liberation Army, met with Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena and with the chief of the joint staff, Brigadier General Teodoro Waldner. Xu Huizi exchanged ideas with Jaunarena and Waldner on the military experiences of the two countries.

After separate 30-minute meetings with Jaunarena and Waldner, Xu Huizi told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the reason for his visit is "to reaffirm and strengthen the friendly ties between the Argentine and Chinese peoples."

Xu Huizi, along with some 10 officers, arrived yesterday and will return to his country next Sunday.

This morning, Xu Huizi met with the Air Force chief of staff, Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo. The Chinese lieutenant general is scheduled to visit several Army units in the next few days.

Defense Ministry sources have emphasized the importance of this visit because this is the highest-ranking Chinese official ever to visit the country.

A captain in the delegation accompanying Xu Huizi has said that more than 3 million soldiers make up the Chinese Army.

The Chinese officers' uniforms are of a light green-brownish color. The uniform includes a blouse with a "Mao-type" collar. Deputy Chief of Staff Xu Huizi wore 3-star shoulder boards, identifying him as a lieutenant general.

Jaunarena Signs Agreement With Italy's Zanone

PY1910224988 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1845 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 19 Oct (TELAM)—Argentine Defense Minister Jose Horacio Jaunarena and Italian Defense Minister Valerio Zanone have signed a letter of intent, seeking to strengthen defense cooperation between the two countries and emphasizing international cooperation as the most effective way of safeguarding liberty and democratic institutions.

The letter of intent was released this afternoon at Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport shortly before Zanone and his entourage—who arrived in Buenos Aires last Sunday—returned to Italy.

The letter of intent mentions the possibility of carrying out joint naval exercises in 1989, as well as the development of technology and the joint production of materiel for defense and for reequipment.

The letter of intent notes that the two ministers reviewed the military relations between the two countries and that they were inspired by such lofty ideals as liberty, democracy, and social progress in keeping with the objectives set forth in the current Italian-Argentine Defense Treaty, involving stability, international solidarity, integration, and the preservation of peace.

The letter of intent mentions a document signed on 10 September 1985 by then Italian Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and then Argentine Defense Minister Roque Carranza. It confirms the progress that has been made since then and the prospects for technological cooperation, which to a large extent can be transferred to civilian use.

The letter of intent adds that Zanone and Jaunarena have basically decided to unite their respective experience, efforts, and resources. Concerning cooperation between the two nation's Armed Forces for training and professional education, the letter of intent foresees exchanging professors, trainers, and other personnel, beginning with a training visit by a platoon of Alpine forces.

The letter of intent also mentions mutual visits at all levels, with special reference to the possibility of joint naval exercises in 1990 and of increased exchanges between the two Air Forces.

The two nations will also try to strengthen cooperation and joint initiatives in technological research and development and in the joint production of materiel for defense and reequipment, especially in the fields of electronics, telecommunications, and space and naval industries, which are especially important for defense and which have prospects for civilian use.

Finally, the letter of intent notes that a review of bilateral defense cooperation will take place during a visit that Jaunarena will make to Italy in early 1989 at the invitation of the Italian Government.

Air Force To Produce Remote-Controlled Drones

PY1910143088 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Oct (DYN)—The Air Force and the Ministry of Defense will be joined by a private firm to manufacture remote-controlled drones that will be used for two targets, to conduct air reconnaissance, electronic countermeasures, and other military missions. The contract was signed this afternoon by Brigadier Ernesto Crespo, Air Force Chief of Staff, and Federico Spengler, president of the firm Quimar, which is headquartered in Cordoba.

Remote-controlled drones are also used in the area of communications. An experiment with these vehicles was carried out in the town of Chamical, La Rioja Province, last July.

On that occasion the remote-controlled MQ-2 "Bigua" drone was exhibited to Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena, Joint Chief of Staff Brigadier Teodoro Waldner, and other Armed Forces high-ranking officers.

Military spokesmen said the production of these drones will grant the country access to the most advanced technology in the defense area, at the same level as a very few countries in the world.

Brazil

President Sarney Pays Official Visit to USSR

For Soviet and Brazilian reportage on the visit to the USSR by President Jose Sarney, including talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 17 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Comments on Relations

PY1910013288 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2200 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Report by correspondent Ernesto Paglia from Moscow]

[Text] More than 20 million Soviet soldiers died in World War II. Many of them were never identified. The Brazilian president this morning paid tribute to these Soviet heroes. Accompanied by six of his ministers and members of his entourage, President Sarney laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at the Kremlin.

Later, President Sarney had his first meeting of the day with the man of perestroyka, Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The two chief executives conferred for 2 and ½ hours, discussing international politics, bilateral cooperation, and ways to overcome the barriers that have accumulated in recent years.

President Sarney explained the new Brazilian position toward the Soviets.

[Begin recording] [Paglia] Have we changed our diplomacy? Have we changed allies?

[Sarney] No, we have not changed allies. Brazil is today a great country and, regarding international policy, it cannot have either its interests or its foreign policy governed by ideological factors. We must defend our interests, our national interests anywhere in the world. [end recording]

This afternoon, President Sarney visited the Moscow State University, one of the largest universities of the Soviet Union, and addressed some students. He also received an honorary doctorate degree. The university rector, Anatoliy Logunov, presented the degree to Sarney, who emphasized the need for peace and cooperation in the world.

At the Kremlin, President and Mrs Sarney attended a dinner hosted for them by the Gorbachevs. In greeting his guests, Gorbachev gave a long handshake to writer Jorge Amado and his wife, Zelia Gattai. He gave an even longer greeting to Navy Minister Henrique Saboia and Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves, as well as to Brazilian Communist Party President Roberto Freire.

Shortly before entering the banquet room, Gorbachev gave another sign of the cordial atmosphere surrounding this visit.

[Begin recording] [Paglia] Mr Gorbachev, what is the future of the relations and the friendship between Brazil and the Soviet Union? [interpreter translates question into Russian]

[Gorbachev, in Russian, followed by translation into Portuguese] I would say that after evaluating Soviet-Brazilian relations, we have reached the conclusion that we have a great future for developing our relations. I believe your president agrees with me.

[Sarney] I already conveyed through Brazilian television to the Brazilian people that Brazilian-Soviet relations are extremely complex [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Sarney and Gorbachev will hold their fourth meeting tomorrow. This will be their last working meeting, and they will sign the most important political document of this visit. At the end of the meeting, the two leaders will sign a joint declaration to define the future—the rules that will govern Brazilian-Soviet diplomatic relations in the future. Important economic results stemming from this visit will also be announced tomorrow.

Chile

Matthei Denies Arms Black Market Involvement

PY1910203688 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Air Force Commander General Fernando Matthei has said that Chile is not involved in the black market for the purchase and sale of weapons. Matthei made this statement while commenting on foreign press reports concerning the sale of F-5 aircraft.

Gen Matthei emphatically stated that the Air Force, which he commands, has never held talks or meetings with private individuals to discuss the sale of F-5 aircraft. He added that the possibility of selling some planes to a Latin American country had come up but that the talks were held at a governmental level.

[Begin Matthei recording] A friendly Latin American country once asked us whether we could sell these planes because it needed them. We consulted the United States—as is stipulated in the contract with the United States concerning the final destination of the aircraft—and they approved the sale to this friendly Latin American country. Later this interested country changed its mind and purchased F-5 aircraft from the United States after the United States declared its (?boycott) against Chile and put its own F-5's up for sale.

Since the market was already aware that we were willing to sell our F-5's, other interested parties tried to make a deal. Chile once again consulted the U.S. Government directly through its embassy about whether these interested parties were authorized to purchase the aircraft, since we cannot, under any circumstances, sell the aircraft to weapons traffickers. The sales are made from one government to another; the aircraft cannot be sold to weapons traffickers, but only from one government to another and only with the full authorization of the U.S.

Government, which we are obliged to get. Therefore, the sale must be made in a very clear and open manner, and we were not going to sell the aircraft in any other way.

The necessary conditions for the sale do not exist right now, and what is more, the Air Force recently decided not to sell the F-5 aircraft to any other country. We are going to keep the F-5's; they are no longer up for sale. Although we were once willing to sell them, for our own (?convenience) we are no longer willing to do so. [end recording]

Regarding the sale fo F-5 aircraft to Iran, Gen Matthei said that such a deal was never made.

[Begin Matthei recording] Look here, Iran never approached us. Some weapons dealers—interested people, intermediaries—did appear, but we turned them down because we do not deal with intermediaries. Chile is not involved in the weapons black market. We do not purchase or sell weapons through the black market. Chile does not need to do so. The Air Force has not done so, nor does it plan to do so. [end recording]

The Air Force commander added that this problem by no means affects the image of the institution. He said that it is not an internal problem; it is prompted by international interests.

Gen Matthei talked with journalists for more than an hour at his office in the Defense Ministry.

Poblete on FPMR Truce End, Press Regulations

PY1910111888 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Report by Graciela Contreras from Government House]

[Text] The government firmly wishes to improve media activity regulations in order to effectively guarantee real freedom of the press. This was stated here by Interior Minister Sergio Fernandez after meeting with the president of the Republic, who instructed him to review, together with the government Education Secretariat, the laws that guarantee freedom of the press and to improve the mechanisms and legal instruments in force.

In this regard, Orlando Poblete, minister secretary general of government, said:

[Begin Poblete recording] His excellency the president of the Republic has ordered the interior minister, the Education Ministry, and the Government General Secretariat to analyze the laws regulating the operation of the Radio and Television Council, which authorizes the operation of private television stations in the country.

This is a very important project that has to be analyzed, promoted, and valued by all sectors. It will allow the country to improve its technology and it represents a new acknowledgement of the effort and the initiative of the private sector.

The interior minister has instructed the Government General Secretariat to analyze the laws on freedom of the press and freedom of expression. [end recording]

Poblete added that there will be a period during which the cooperation of several sectors will be needed to analyze the project, because the basic objective is to strengthen the general system of freedom of expression in keeping with the consolidation of the institutions.

Poblete said that the agenda of the meeting between the president of the Republic and the interior minister included the alleged talks between some ministers and bishops. He said that if these talks actually took place, they were of a private or casual nature. They do not have other meaning, he said. In order to dispel any doubts, he said that any discussions on political issues or initiative in the political sector concern the president of the Republic and should be channeled through the Interior Ministry.

Asked about the government's opinion on the statement that the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Fromt [FPMR] will end its truce and will begin what they call a national patriotic war, Poblete said that the government is always concerned about the security of the people and the country. In this regard, he said, we have a permanent commitment. He then stated:

[Begin recording] We believe that the extremist sectors that promote violence will try to upset the order and tranquillity that prevail in the country. We believe that the great loser in the plebiscite was the PCCh. Therefore, this party is doing everything in its power to change the rules of the democratic process that the country has designed. Over the past few years, the PCCh has concentrated on this objective.

We believe that the FPMR's statement should be categorically rejected and should alert the authentic Chilean democrats, that is, those who observe the Constitution, so that we can close ranks to strongly reject, as we have always done, the totalitarian extremist threat. [end recording]

Asked about the meaning of the meeting between the president of the Republic and the members of the Santiago military garrison, Poblete said that the president, as commander in chief of the Army, is always willing to hear the wishes and feelings of all Army officers.

He said that the president usually meets with all the commanders of the Armed Forces branches and with all Army units, and that this is the reason for the meeting.

Navy Commander Scores Opposition Demands
PY1910152688 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Admiral Jose Toribio Merino has said that he believes that the opposition's interpretation of the no-vote victory and its demands for constitutional amendments and the resignation of President Pinochet are completely absurd.

The member of the Government Junta, who made this statement after presiding over the legislative [as heard] branch meeting at the Diego Portales Building, said that those who do not respect the Constitution must appear in court.

[Begin Merino recording] I think it is the most absurd thing I've ever heard. One only has to read the Constitution that was approved in 1980 to realize that Article No 28 is perfectly clear. It states that there will be a plebiscite to appoint the candidate, etc., to establish the deadlines and all that. This is what is it says, nothing more. If the opposition doesn't like it, then that is their problem.

Since we live in a country that respects the law, those who do not respect it must appear before the court and declare themselves guilty of having violated those laws they do not wish to respect [words indistinct]. [end recording]

The Navy commander reiterated that the chief of state should take the initiative to start a dialogue by naming a commission to talk with the opposition, but he noted that this requires a long process. When asked about the behavior of the citizenry and the opposition following the plebiscite, Adm Merino said he thought it extraordinary but that he was concerned about the fact that the leftists are being so good.

[Begin Merino recording] [Words indistinct] incredibly good and I am really [words indistinct] the guys on the other side, those who kick in favor of the leftists, have not done anything bad as is their normal style. I am surprised and, you could even say, almost worried about the fact that they are being too good. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

The member of the Government Junta insisted that the Constitution will not be amended for the time being.

Almeyda on 'Joy and Hope' in Country, Future
PY2010031788 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2121 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Santiago, 19 Oct (EFE)—Today Clodomiro Almeyda, a former foreign minister and a Socialist leader, said that Chile is now experiencing joy and hope after the opposition's victory in the presidential plebiscite, but that it is impossible to predict what will occur in the near future.

In an interview with EFE, the 66-year-old leader—who was released yesterday after being held 1 year and 7 months in prison—said that he will rejoin "the struggle of the Chilean people in a more active way than he has so far."

After his lengthy confinement, Almeyda said, "I have not yet regained stability. I have had informal meetings with friends and comrades, and I have received many telephone calls expressing solidarity. Now, I need a break in my activities in order to rearrange my life."

In a conversation constantly interrupted by telephone calls and by visiting political leaders and friends, Almeyda, a foreign minister in the Salvador Allende administration and a symbol of the Chilean left, expressed his support for the activities conducted so far by the opposition "Coalition of Parties for Democracy" (CPPD).

Almeyda said he is unconcerned about Article 8 of the Constitution, by which he was banned from all political activities for 10 years. Article 8 of the Constitution prohibits the political activities of any party or individual advocating Marxism or class struggle as a means to assume power. It also prohibits press reports on what such parties or individuals say or do.

"The fact that the journalists reach me and that all of them, without exception, publish my opinions is evidence that legislation cannot be passed against the citizenry," Almeyda said.

Almeyda added that the parties forming the United Left (IU) coalition, including the PCCh, could create a "single party" of an instrumental nature for the upcoming congressional elections, scheduled for December 1989 in accordance with the Constitution.

Although this idea must still be discussed, Almeyda said, "I believe a broad consensus has been reached on creating a single party."

Of the seven parties making up the IU, the PCCh, the Socialist Party-Almeyda faction, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) have been banned.

Almeyda returned illegally to Chile in March 1987. He was detained and banished to southern Chile for 3 months. Later, he was sentenced for supporting terrorism.

In November 1987, the constitutional court handed down a ruling banning Almeyda from engaging in political activities for 10 years.

Yesterday the Supreme Court reduced Almeyda's prison term for supporting terrorism from 541 to 390 days. Considering that he has already served his sentence, the court ordered his release.

The former Socialist foreign minister said that he is satisfied with his release. However, he described the court ruling as "aberrant," because it did not correct the arguments on which his previous sentences had been based.

Almeyda said: "The no-vote victory in the plebiscite, along with public pressure in Chile and abroad, contributed to my release."

"However, the court's ruling does not satisfy me in the least, because it did not correct, as I had asked, a sentence against me for supporting terrorism, a sentence upheld to some extent by the Supreme Court," Almeyda said.

Almeyda described the defeat of President General Augusto Pinochet in the plebiscite on 5 October as "a magnificent victory of the Chilean people in a fraudulent and unequal contest."

In conclusion, Almeyda said that he will soon take over as IU president. Anibal Palma, the Radical Social Democratic Party leader, is currently acting IU president.

Yes-Vote Supporters Propose Creating Alliance

PY2010021688 Santiago Television Nacional in Spanish 2330 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] A group of supporters of the yes-vote—made up of members of the National Vanguard, the Social Democratic Party, the Party of the South, the Liberal Democratic Party, the Great Civic Front, the Christian Movement for the Yes-Vote, the Democratic Centrist Independent Movement of Chile, the Independent Committee, and the National Front of Professionals and Intellectuals—have signed a document entitled "Commitment to Chile."

The document proposes, among other things, the creation of a single alliance in support of the historical and political design of the Armed Forces.

In the nine paragraphs of this document, which was released by Jose Ramos Molinas, National Vanguard secretary general, the group supports the Constitution and rejects any attempt to amend it, without precluding possible improvements in the future.

The document proposes the adoption of measures to give more opportunities to the middle and lower classes and to promote economic development. The group advocates a new political style that will turn this alliance into a genuine channel for the participation of women, youth, and all people in the building of a new future.

The document concludes by reiterating its support for the Armed Forces and the president.

Peru

Garcia Comments on Relations With IMF

PY2010010488 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] President Alan Garcia today commented on Peru's position regarding the IMF.

The chief of state made his remarks during a ceremony at Government House in which he handed over machinery and equipment to the authorities of Amazonas Department.

[Begin recording] [Garcia] I would like to clarify a topic that is being presented only as a cartoon, at least in my opinion. It is the question of the IMF. It is my belief that one must not go to extremes on any topic.

We cannot totally break off the dialogue with the IMF, but neither can we totally surrender. The visit of Economy and Finance Minister Abel Salinas to Berlin, his talks with high-ranking IMF officials, and the possible visit of some IMF technicians to look at our economy does not mean that we have surrendered, nor does it mean that we have closed the door to dialogue.

What I mean is that we are willing to talk and negotiate with all organizations, but on certain conditions. The first condition is that we must be loaned more than we have to repay, because it would not be a good deal for Peru to repay much more than it receives in loans.

The second condition is that we do not want economic policies imposed on us, such as those that have been imposed on other countries. Policies such as reducing taxes on imports would allow the mass importation of products that would destroy our national economy and our industrial sector, which have suffered enough during these past 2 months.

In the third place, we would not agree to the request to cancel the subsidies for rice, edible oil, and basic products as other countries have done.

In the fourth place, it would be very difficult to agree to floating the dollar and lifting controls on the exchange rate. Depending on the free market rate would bring about catastrophic results.

All this would mean problems even more serious than the current ones. I want to repeat: If we achieved very rapid growth in 1986 and 1987, it was because we dropped the policies of the IMF.

If we had strictly implemented those policies in 1985, we would not have had any growth at all.

We are now implementing internal economic corrections without having paid the foreign debt. We have made these internal corrections to guarantee more growth and less inflation next year. In no way have we implemented the corrections in order to pay the foreign debt.

I believe that all Peruvians will agree with me that it is not a time to become discouraged over the internal corrections, but that it is a time to negotiate calmly under certain conditions—negotiate with any financial organization, no matter its name, so that it can grant us loans, which are always necessary.

However, we must always negotiate on the condition that they do not demand that we repay more than is given to us, because then the alleged loan would be a fiasco. They must not demand changes in our corrective measures, as they have demanded from other countries, which did not even have the opportunity for a 2- or 3-year period of economic growth as we did.

This is the policy that I wanted to outline, because I note that there is a certain Manichaeism; in other words, the issue is presented as a matter of black and white. It is seen as a question of total surrender to the IMF or a break off of the dialogue. It is actually neither one nor the other; we must do what is the most convenient for Peru regarding the IMF and especially regarding the World Bank, an organization with which we have maintained cordial relations during the past 3 years, making the appropriate disbursements.

We want to continue with these cordial relations with the World Bank and also with the IDB.

[Reporter] Some opposition congressmen have stated that the current position would endanger the intended dialogue with financial organizations.

[Garcia] That is not true. When one outlines conditions and defends the national economy, one is not endangering any type of dialogue.

We are saying that we need more resources than those that are being disbursed; that we need to maintain a level of subsidies, because we cannot demand that the people pay overnight the real cost of rice and edible oil; that corrections such as the one we have implemented can be made, but it is impossible to go any further.

When we say those things, we are suggesting the possibility of a dialogue and we are honestly and frankly indicating our viewpoint.

At the same time we are reiterating our view on international trade. Even the world's richest countries acknowledge that it is unjust. Even the world's richest countries—and I am talking of countries such as the France of Mr Mitterrand—acknowledge that current international trade continues to impoverish our countries, that the interest rates are onerous, and that they have been set unilaterally and unjustly by the richer countries.

Everyone, rich and poor, knows that this system cannot continue in this way, that it needs profound changes. This has even been said by the presidential candidates in the United States.

Therefore, to say these things does not mean that we are closing the door to dialogue, as some people from the right are saying. What it means is that in Peru—in times of abundancy or times of scarcity—the era of total surrender to foreign conditions has come to an end.

[Second reporter] Mr President, do you sincerely believe there is any possibility of negotiation under the conditions that you have just mentioned?

[Garcia] We will wait sincerely and see what the IMF says. You could ask the IMF through your media, to find out whether it has changed its mind, because rumors are circulating here that there has been a change of heart and that there may now be an ample opening. This is what we are waiting to be told.

There is a concrete problem with the IMF. Peru owes approximately $700 million in back payments, and approximately $200 million more is about to mature. Under these conditions we must ask ourselves whether they demand that we pay first and negotiate afterward. If they ask that, negotiations are impossible.

We have always said that in view of the terms of the debt it would be unjust to make a payment. Besides, Peru does not have that amount of foreign exchange. It would be mad to sacrifice the Peruvian people, leave them without reserves for the food that they need, by handing everything to a world organization that has to protect its own interests. [end recording]

Defense Minister Denies Rumors of Coup

PY1910133788 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1040 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Defense Minister Enrique Lopez Albujar has denied rumors that First Military Region Commander General Victor Raul Silva Tuesta has been relieved of his duty because of the aftermath of a coup.

[Begin recording] [Lopez] [Passage indistinct] The decision is personal. Gen Silva has personally explained that his relief has nothing to do with his behavior or with the Armed Forces position regarding the constitutional order.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Lopez] I think they are rumors resulting from the interpretation of certain reports and the imagination of those who wrote certain articles.

[Reporter] [Question indistinct]

[Lopez] It has been demonstrated that they are fully convinced that Peru deserves the respect of the constitutional order and that all problems will be solved through this constitutional order.

[Reporter] (?Is everything normal within the Army now?)

[Lopez] Not only within the Army, but within the Navy, the Air Force, and the Defense Ministry.

[Reporter] What is the Defense Ministry's position regarding the rumors?

[Lopez] The rumors have been duly explained through a communique issued by the Defense Ministry. Regarding the current situation in the country resulting from the economic measures, there is concern in the country. This concern is reflected in several sectors. Domestically, the Interior Ministry has adopted all necessary measures to prevent disorder and to guarantee that public services will meet the people's demands.

[Reporter] What can you tell us about antisubversive actions?

[Lopez] The Armed Forces Joint Command, through the deployment of troops in the emergency zones, is implementing the appropriate plans.

[Reporter] (?Will talks with the IMF continue?)

[Lopez] I think this is a political decision. I think the economy minister has taken the opportunity to meet with other organizations in Germany and has also held talks with representatives of the IMF. I think a political decision must be made on how to reconciliate the IMF policy with the country's political interests. [passage indistinct]

[Reporter] What about the events in Magdalena? Will a report be released on this matter?

[Lopez] Yes, and not only a report. The defense minister and the president of the Council of Ministers will visit the site. You must remember that the president of the Council of Ministers is also president of the Inter-Ministerial Commission for Coordination of the Antisubversive Struggle. This visit is very important [words indistinct] in the zone of Huancavelica, because in addition to learning about the incident, we have also learned about the morale, discipline, and the efforts of our (?forces). [end recording]

Army Commander: Alleged Coup Try 'Closed Case'

PY1910135488 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1040 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] The alleged coup attempt should be considered a closed case, Army Commander General Artemio Palomino Toledo has said. Following the communiques issued by the Defense Ministry, there is no more room for commentaries, he said.

I want you to consider this a finished and closed case. Palomino Toledo made this statement in Piura.

Navy Commander Supports Constitutional Order

PY2010194088 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 9 Oct 88 p 6

[Excerpt] Navy Commander Admiral Oscar Anderson Noriega yesterday said that, following the example of Miguel Grau, the hero of Angamos, the Navy supports the Republic's constitutional order and thorough compliance with the laws.

In a message delivered at Callao Grau Square, where the 167th anniversary of the foundation of the Peruvian Navy and the 109th anniversary of the Angamos naval battle were being celebrated, Adm Anderson said the fatherland wants to build its future within the framework of security and stability, "and it is the Navy's duty to guarantee this security and give the country this stability."

President Alan Garcia attended the patriotic event, which was also attended by members of the cabinet, congressmen, diplomats, and church officials.

In another part of his message, Adm Anderson said the Navy must fight, "within the framework of the law, the extremist groups that seek to divide us, to spread violence, and to subject the country to ideologies or that go against the interests of our society." [passage omitted]

Shining Path's Morote Sentenced to 15 Years

PY1910200988 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Report by Cesar Ponce Leon]

[Text] We are speaking from the Palace of Justice, where a few minutes ago the 12th Lima Criminal Court, with Judge Alejandro Medrano Rodriguez presiding with the assistance of Judges Marcos Munoz de la Cruz and Jorge Fernandez Perez, has sentenced Osman Roberto Morote Barrionuevo to a 15-year prison sentence and a fine of 50,000 intis to be paid to the state. Morote Barrionuevo was charged with the crime of terrorism against the state.

Leonilda Lopez, Morote Barrionuevo's accomplice, who was also accused of terrorism against the state, has been acquitted.

Morote Barrionuevo has been accused of instigating several subversive attacks in Lima and its suburbs beginning in April 1981. The targets included the premises of justices of the peace, factories, shops, and banks. He has also been accused of blowing up electricity towers and of murdering several policemen.

Osmar Morote Barrionuevo, the alleged second in command of the Shining Path, has appealed the sentence. The case will now go to the Supreme Court, which in a period of 30 days must hand down the final sentence.

Miners, Metalworkers Begin General Strike

PY1910105788 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1959 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] Lima, 17 Oct (EFE)—The government of Peruvian President Alan Garcia, harassed by financial and economic problems, is facing a new difficult situation today as 60,000 miners and metalworkers began an indefinite general strike in demand of better salaries.

The strike, called by the powerful communist-oriented Federation of Peruvian Miners and Metalworkers, has been declared "illegal" by the Labor Ministry.

The strike is being staged by workers of the U.S. owned Southern Peru Copper Corp. and of the state company Centromin-Peru [Central Peruvian Mining Enterprise], which earn some 54 percent of the annual foreign currency that the country obtains from the mining sector.

A source of the Southern Peru Copper Corp., which produces 75 percent of Peruvian copper and which last year produced a total of 298,000 tons, told EFE that the enterprise will have a daily loss of $1 million in sales.

He added that all 3,800 mineworkers of Cuajone and Toquepala, the largest Peruvian copper mines, have joined the strike.

Meanwhile, sources from the state companies of Centromin-Peru, Hierro Peru, Cerro Verde, and Tintaya, main producers of silver, copper, lead, and zinc, have reported that the companies' losses will be similar and that 50 percent of the 15,000 workers are on strike.

The source said that during the strike, Peru will lose $4 million per day, including the losses of the medium- and small-size mines, the metalwork industries, and the steel mills.

This is the second strike since 18 July. According to official reports, that 1-month strike caused losses to the country that totalled $120 million.

The National Mining and Oil Society, comprised of private businessmen, released a communique reporting that this strike is aimed at paralyzing the national mining activities. The communique added that the loss in foreign currency "is irrecoverable."

The Mining and Oil Society has refused to comply with the federation request for a "standard" increase to be granted to miners, metalworkers, and steel mill workers salaries.

There are reportedly 60,000 mining-sector workers in Peru. Sixty-five percent of them work in privately owned mines.

The miners strike coincided with the beginning of the nationwide, indefinite, general strike of the transportation sector workers, which has affected hundreds of thousands of passengers. The transportation sector leaders have refused to accept the 8 centimo fares that the government has established for the urban areas.

Meanwhile, the inter-provincial bus companies and the freight companies are on the fifth day of their strike. They are requesting that the government establish new rates for their services.

Police sources have reported the death of three peasants in Olleros settlement, in the highlands of Huaraz, an Andean province 400 km northeast of Lima.

The victims were among the 50 peasants who clashed with the forces of order after having dynamited part of a hill in order to block a bridge, the source added.

The Indians who live in this region staged a demonstration requesting that the price of the fertilizers be reduced. As a way of protesting, they destroyed bridges, blocked roads, and cut telephone lines, the source concluded.

Uruguay

Visit of Mexican President Previewed

PY1910235188 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0404 GMT 19 Oct 88

[Text] Montevideo, 18 Oct (EFE)—It was reported today that Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid will make an official visit to Uruguay from 24 to 25 October to meet with his counterpart, Julio Maria Sanguinetti, to review the Latin American foreign debt issue and the Central American conflict.

Beginning 27 October, De la Madrid, along with the other presidents of the Group of Eight nations (with the exception of Panama, which has been temporarily suspended), will participate in the second Latin American [as received] presidential summit, at the Uruguayan beach resort of Punta del Este.

The Mexican president is scheduled to arrive in Uruguay next Sunday and his official visit will begin the following day.

Official sources have announced that De la Madrid's agenda in Montevideo has not yet been established, but that the meeting with Sanguinetti "will include an open agenda in order to review, among other issues, the Latin American foreign debt issue and the Central American situation."

French Guiana

Protest Against Presence of Surinamese Refugees

FL1710142188 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 17 Oct 88

[Text] In French Guiana, hundreds of people have demonstrated against the presence of Surinamese refugees in their country. Protesters demanded that measures be taken against the refugees who they hold responsible for the rise in crime.

Louis Le Pensec, French minister for overseas territories, arrived in French Guiana yesterday, where he promised to send more police protection to the border areas where the refugees are living in camps.

Suriname

Bouterse Arrested, Released in Brazil

FL2010132988 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 20 Oct 88

[Text] Surinamese Army Commander Desi Bouterse was arrested in Brazil yesterday. Details are not clear, but Commander Bouterse was on vacation at the time and was detained by police while he was shopping at a Sao Paulo shopping center. He was taken to a police station and then released by Brazilian authorities.

Surinamese Vice President Henck Arron has announced that the Foreign Ministry asked for an explanation from Brazil.

Bauxite Union To Hold Talks With Government

FL1810213788 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 18 Oct 88

[Text] The Suriname Bauxite and Metal Workers Federation will tomorrow have a discussion with the government regarding a so-called bauxite agreement.

The discussion in the National Assembly about the agreement [words indistinct] with the bauxite company operating here puts a [words indistinct]. This was requested by the government, which wanted to study the main criticisms on the bauxite agreement's [words indistinct].

In the agreement in principle, the bauxite companies are asking for expected [words indistinct] rates from the government. For every U.S. dollar invested, 1 guilder and 33 cents must be subsidized by the Suriname Government.

A representative of the Bauxite Institute told our newsroom this morning that in the last 2 months no renegotiations have taken place between the government commission and the bauxite company. The companies [words indistinct] are concerned about [words indistinct] of execution of an agreement. The bauxite companies indicate that the current mines are empty and through this, jobs can be in danger. Bauxite experts have stated that by not discussing the agreement the continuity of the bauxite production in Suriname is seriously in danger.

The Suriname Bauxite and Metal Workers Federation will tomorrow makes its opinion on this matter known to the government.